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June 17, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 76  
Humidity 89 96

June 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 81 71

7970 日九初月五

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GREAT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### EXTENDS FROM ASIAGO TO THE SEA.

##### Italian Troops Offer Magnificent Resistance.

London, June 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that a great Austrian offensive opened at seven o'clock in the morning on the front from Asiago to the sea.

##### News Announced in Italian Chamber.

London, June 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando announced the Austrian offensive in the Chamber. He said that a most violent bombardment opened at three o'clock. The infantry attack was launched at seven along the whole line and nearly the whole line has been engaged since. The offensive extends with equal extreme violence from Asiago to the Brenza and from thence to the Piave and along the Piave everywhere, involving Asiago plateau, Mount Grappa sector and the Plain. Signor Orlando added that "The latest news that has reached me summarising the situation at one o'clock is that our troops have offered a magnificent resistance. In view of the gravity of the battle, in which the enemy has engaged his whole might, any boastfulness on my part would not accord with the moderation and dignity characteristic of our race. It may, however, be stated that the first effort of which usually follows a crushing offensive is wanting.—(Cheers). The message I have just received concludes 'Comparison of all reports from the battle field shows that the attack presses wholly on our first zone of resistance alone and that not even at a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped for from the powerful bombardment and enormous effectives launched in the attack, which our troops are resisting magnificently.'—(Long and prolonged cheers).

##### The Enemy's Aim.

London, June 16.  
Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy, writing on Saturday, states:—An attack on the British positions on the Asiago Plateau was made this morning by a Division consisting of Austro-German and some Bosnian troops. The enemy's objective was apparently to reach the line of hills about the plateau and Cimade Pointa, four kilometres behind the front.

The enemy reached the front line, but progressed to a very small extent. The attack on the right was completely repulsed, but it succeeded at first in gaining a few hundred yards near the left centre. Our line, following a shell-like depression in which the town of Asiago lies, is irregular in outline and thickly wooded in places. Flat as it looks from our position, the country is full of hidden folds. The ground lends itself to attack by small isolated detachments. The morning was also unusually misty.

The bulk of the enemy approached along the railway between Asiago and the little village of Casarsa, which follows a marked depression in the ground. In accordance with recent German methods, the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Val Sugana by motor. The preliminary bombardment was very heavy, but gas-shells were used sparingly against us.

##### Fifty Austrian Divisions.

London, June 16.  
French experts estimate that fifty Austrian Divisions are participating in the offensive against Italy. They emphasise that the Italians have not been surprised and that the Italian Army was never in better condition. Its losses in artillery in the last offensive have been largely replaced. They also emphasise that the Austrian offensive has been compelled by Germany at a moment when the internal situation in Austria is growing more and more difficult.

##### Enemy's Losses on British Front.

London, June 16.  
A British Italian official message states:—After a heavy bombardment from the sea to Adige, the enemy's infantry attacked all day long. Four Austrian Divisions attacked the British front. The attack on the right completely failed, with the heaviest enemy losses. The enemy on the left penetrated the front line on a front of 2,500 yards to a maximum depth of thousands of yards, where he is firmly contained. The enemy suffered very heavy losses.

No flying has been possible for several days, excepting on the morning of the 15th, when seven hostile machines were destroyed and two balloons brought down in flames. Our low-fliers were continually engaged in machine-gunning and bombing enemy bridges and transport on the Lower Piave, doing great damage.

##### FIGHTING IN UKRAINE.

##### Germans Destroy Russian Bands.

London, June 16.  
A German wireless official message says:—We destroyed Russian bands from Jek, ten thousand strong, who were attacking Tiganog.

##### German General's Report.

London, June 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Kiev that the German General Koenig has telegraphed to Von Eichhorn reporting that a force of 10,000 Bolshevik Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, were almost destroyed by his troops west of Tiganog. The Bolsheviks had landed on the Ukraine coast from the sea of Azov and were advancing to attack Tiganog. Over 3,000 dead Bolsheviks have up to now been counted, not reckoning those drowned. General Koenig claims that the German losses were slight.

##### GERMAN AGGRESSION IN RUSSIA.

##### Villages in Neutral Zone Seized.

London, June 16.  
The Press Bureau says that, according to a Russian wireless message, the Germans are starting an offensive on the front from Valinka to Zhenkovka. They have seized three villages in a neutral zone. The message says "Our troops have retired. Increasing movement has been observed lately in June at Zhenkovka, tanks and cavalry participating, and our troops blow up a bridge at Zhenkovka as a reply to the violation of the Treaty. Cavalry have been despatched to maintain our liaison with our troops, who occupy a line in the neutral zone. The object of the Germans in creating frontier incidents is to obtain the railway centres of Liska and Povorino."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

#### French Drive Enemy Back.

London, June 16.  
A French communique says:—South of the Aisne, local operations drove back the enemy from the Coevra valley, which was captured. We gained ground, east of Mont Gobert, taking 130 prisoners and ten machine guns.

#### A Splendid British Success.

London, June 16.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took 195 prisoners in a successful operation carried out on the night of June 14 to the north of Bethune. As the result of this attack, we gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all the objectives. In the fighting reported on the morning of June 15, east of Nieppe Forest, the enemy by a local attack, carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts west of Vieuxberquin. There is active hostile artillery firing east of Arras and also north of Bethune. We drove down two enemy aeroplanes on June 14. The British lost two.

#### The American Front.

London, June 15.  
An American official message states:—There is heavy reciprocal shelling, including gas, north-west of Chateau Thierry. Our aviators shot down two hostile machines.

#### Capture of German Material.

London, June 15.  
A French communique says:—There was no infantry action to-day. The artillery duel was fairly lively in Hangard Wood, south of the Aisne, and in the region between Villers Cotterets and Chateau Thierry. To the material captured from the enemy on June 11 the following must be added:—Nine guns, including seven heavy, and forty machine guns. On June 13 our aeroplanes shot down five German aeroplanes and two balloons. Seven enemy aeroplanes were put out of action. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy zones, causing great damage.

#### What Lies Ahead?

London, June 15.  
With the enemy fought to a standstill, something like a stable line is being re-established in the Compiègne battle, on the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry. The outlook is now regarded in Paris with much more confidence, but anxiety is expressed in London, where it is recognised that great peril is still ahead, as the Germans have not yet shown their hand. Their effort has undoubtedly fallen short of their complete objectives and entailed the most heavy losses, but their advance has appreciably increased the threat to Paris, while they still have reserves, enabling them to launch an offensive greater than that of March last almost at any moment. The numbers at the disposal of Prince Rupprecht, for instance, are practically identical with those of a fortnight ago, despite his sending Bavarians to assist the Crown Prince, for his tired Divisions have had time to recover and recruit. There are three goals at which the enemy may strike, namely, Paris, Amiens and Calais, and the Allies have little chance of ascertaining the enemy's intention before the blow falls.

#### French Captures.

London, June 14.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on June 14, says:—The French, in an attack yesterday on enemy positions at Biedgewood, took one officer and forty men prisoner, but they later had to relinquish the captured ground. Hostile artillery was again most active in the Scarpe Valley, Fampoux being heavily shelled with gas shells and high explosives. Flying to-day is restricted by adverse weather.

#### German Claims.

London, June 16.  
A German wireless message says:—The prisoners south of the Aisne are now forty-eight officers and over 2,000 men.

#### Local Operations.

London, June 16.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We entered a post south-west of Marlis and brought back eleven prisoners. We also captured seventeen in other raids south of the Somme and in the neighbourhood of Habertene. There was considerable activity among hostile artillery during the night north of Bethune and between the Loire and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Artillery was especially active on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Dickebusch Lake.

#### ANOTHER RAID ON PARIS.

London, June 16.  
A Paris official message states that an air raid alarm was sounded at 11.40 last night, and the "All clear" was given at 12.45. Some bombs were dropped and there were several victims. Some material damage was done.

#### GERMAN MINES DISCOVERED.

##### How the Enemy Keep a Promise.

London, June 16.  
The Admiralty announces that an area within five miles of the position in which the Konigen Regentes was sunk on the 6th instant has been carefully searched and no mines found. We swept up nine new German moored mines between June 6 and June 7 in the track used only by Dutch vessels employed for the repatriation of British and German prisoners and which was guaranteed safe by the British and German Governments. These mines were not within fifty miles of the position in which the Konigen Regentes was sunk. It is clear that the mines were laid to catch repatriation vessels on the passage west and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink ships on the eastern journey, if as proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk with British repatriated prisoners aboard while on the way to Boston. It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners repatriated was exceptionally small, being sixty-seven, and of these none were aboard the Konigen Regentes.

#### BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, June 15.  
The increase in imports is £38,257,668 and the increase in exports \$1,520,965 as compared with May, 1918.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### CHINESE AFFAIRS.

#### Enemy Subjects on the Shamesan.

London, June 11.  
In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate urged Mr. Balfour to order the expulsion of enemy subjects from the British concession on the Shamesan. He drew attention to the articles in the Hongkong press, which, he said, showed the intense feeling on the question.

Mr. Balfour asked that notice be given of the question.

#### The Deportation Scheme.

London, June 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that Dr. Tsuru, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, who has been appointed Director of the Bureau for the deportation of seven thousand German men and women from China to Australia, has left for Peking en route for Australia. It is understood that Dr. Tsuru will regularly visit the prisoners' camps in Australia. The cost of deportation will be borne by the Allied Governments.

#### Japanese Land at Swatow.

London, June 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, writing on June 12, states:—Owing to the disturbed condition in Swatow, Japanese marines were landed on Sunday evening.

#### AUSTRALIAN STATESMEN IN LONDON.

##### Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook Arrive.

London, June 12.  
The Australian representatives to the Imperial Conference, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, have arrived in London.

##### Australia Wants a Decisive Victory.

London, May 15.  
Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook were enthusiastically received at Euston. In the course of an interview, Mr. Hughes said that England stood like a granite rock lashed by the fiercest hurricanes and displaying in the hour of greatest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she fought. As regards Australia, the enemy's tremendous and desperate blows had re-kindled the fiercer fires of their enthusiasm. The Commonwealth's war spirit was growing. Recruits were offering themselves in greater numbers than they had done for two years. Australia would have nothing to do with a German peace. An overwhelming majority of people stood solidly for the prosecution of the war to the last ounce, until there was a decisive victory for the Allies. America was stripped for the fray. "I have seen these men in thousands calmly preparing with deadly earnestness for the battlefield, and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy militarism root and branch from the face of the earth." Mr. Hughes said that he and his colleagues had got new impressions of the British Navy that would last a lifetime. The arrangements for the policing of the Atlantic were marvellous. Throughout their journey of 14,000 miles, they had not seen a trace of the enemy. What a tribute to the mighty power and supremacy of the British Navy!

##### Permanent Minister?

London, June 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that Mr. Hughes' name has been freely mentioned in connection with a proposal that the Commonwealth should have a responsible Minister permanently in London during the war or longer.

#### SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

##### "A Family Affair for the Hohenzollerns"

London, June 16.  
According to the Cologne Gazette, the Reichstag debated the Army Estimates, during which the Independent Socialist, Herr Oohn, discussing German activities in occupied territories, said:—"The border States have become Golgothas, where lie bleaching the bones of the best in the land, slaughtered by misused German soldiers. The entire war has become a family affair for the Hohenzollerns. It is possible the Entente will have to submit and that we finally remain the only warriors in Europe, but Europe will then be a continent of beggars."

Herr Oohn and other Socialists who shouted "Robbers!" and "Murders!" when he mentioned the German soldiers were called to order, and all the members of the Centre Party and most of the Conservatives left the Reichstag.

#### BRITAIN'S HOME POLICY.

London, June 15.  
The Daily Mail says a committee of Ministers, with Sir George Cave as Chairman, will be appointed to examine details and legislative measures affecting home policy during the war. Heads of the principal Government Departments will serve on the committee, which will not have the title nor functions of a Cabinet. It will meet once a week. Its decisions will be submitted for approval to the War Cabinet. A second committee will be established to deal especially with economic and commercial questions. Sir Albert Stanley will probably be the Chairman.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

##### THE JAPAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, June 15.  
Men of forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one are being called up for medical examination.  
The chairman of the Bristol Tribunal said yesterday that Sir Auckland Geddes told him he was trying to meet the urgent need of men and he expected the tribunals would do the same. He was aware of public feeling about the calling up of older men while younger remained but some of the younger were essential to the munitions supply and cannot be removed to the fighting forces till the older men are able to do their work. Sir Auckland Geddes added that there were sixty thousand fewer men in Government departments than three years ago and no industry was more denuded of grade one men.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 15.  
The silver market is steady.

### YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### OBITUARY.

London, June 14.  
The death is announced of Principal James Drummond, the great theologian.

### BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

London, June 14.  
Further important reports by the Board of Trade Departmental Committee cover innumerable aspects with regard to safeguarding British trade after the war. Far-reaching recommendations are those in connection with the iron and steel trades. It is suggested that iron and steel manufacturers form national export selling and marketing organisations; that anti-dumping legislation on the Canadian plan be introduced; that the economic policy of Great Britain and the Dominions be co-ordinated; and that Customs duties be imposed on all imported iron and steel and the manufactures thereof.

Other recommendations are that foreign traders should only be allowed in Great Britain under licence, and that banking facilities should be withheld within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods. It is further recommended that no Empire mining concessions be granted to Alien individuals or to companies without Government sanction.

An exhaustive report by the Departmental Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Henry Birchmore, K.C.M.G., has been issued, dealing with the post-war position of the textile trades, in which it is recommended that, in view of the serious shortage of wool, the Government should convene an early conference of the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa in order to formulate a scheme for the effective control of the distribution of wool grown within their territories. Special efforts should be made to secure an extended growth of cotton within the Empire, also flax, and the extension of the system of commercial attaches to all the Embassies abroad.

It is also recommended for at least a year after the war that the import and export of textiles, including raw textile materials, between the Empire and enemy states should be prohibited except under licence; a special duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for a period after the war; anti-dumping legislation upon the lines adopted by the United States; and preferential trade within the Empire.

### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN JAPAN.

London, June 14.  
The Times correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing on June 14th, stated:—A Council of Field Marshals was held to-day. It was attended by Prince Fushimi, Prince Yamagata, Count Oku, Count Terauchi, and Count Kawamura, also the Minister of War and Chief of Staff. It is understood that a Conference of Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet will meet on June 10.  
The Anchi says:—To day's Conference considered the adoption of the Corps system similar to the German, the abolition of the brigade system, and the increase of the army to 25 Corps, consisting of two divisions each of three regiments. Alterations are also contemplated in the Navy.



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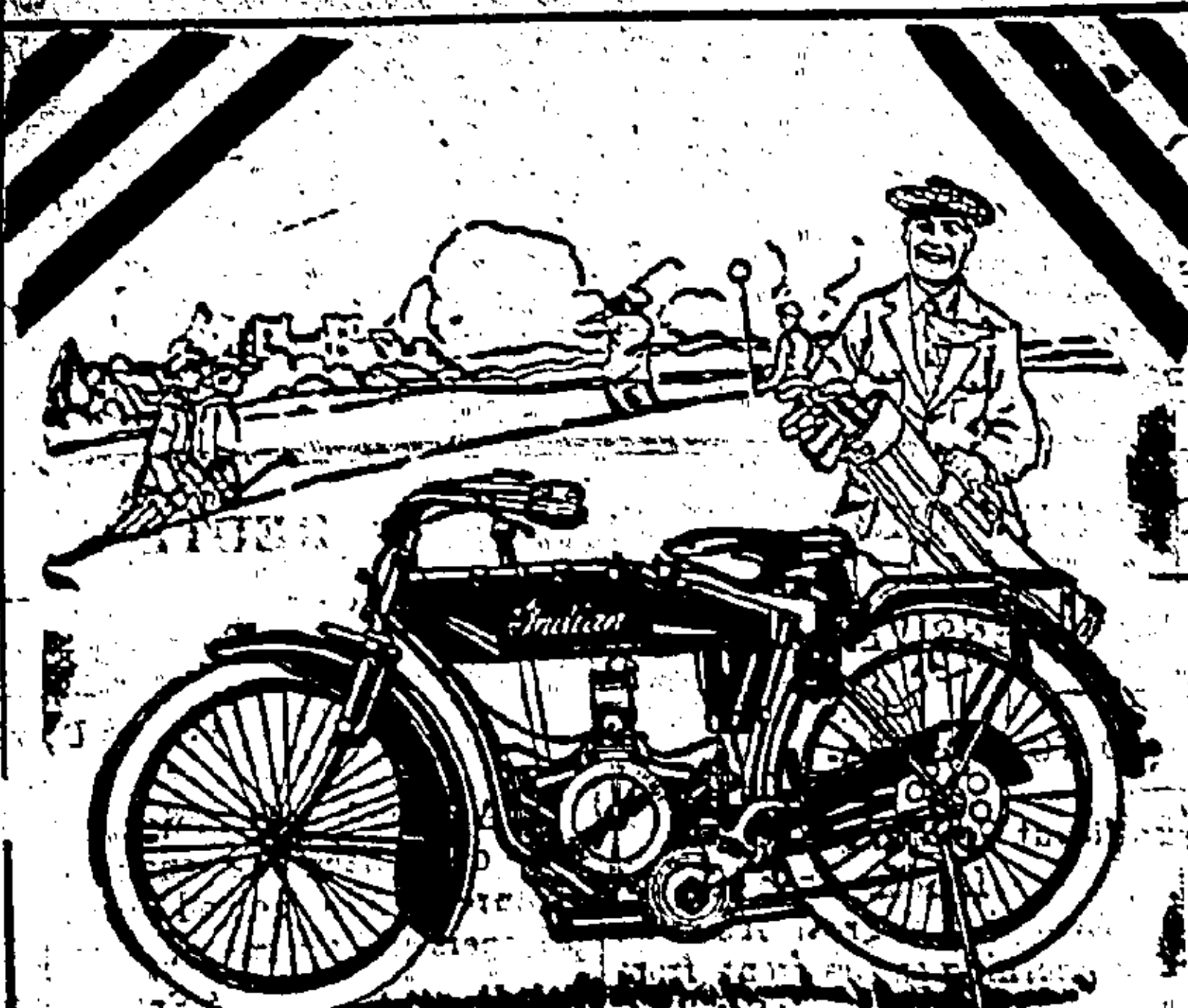
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GENERAL NEWS.

**Sir O. Granet Goes to U.S.**  
 It was officially announced recently that Sir Guy Granet, having undertaken at the request of the Government to visit the United States in connection with food and transportation problems, has resigned his appointment as Director General of Movements and Railways, and his membership of the Army Council. His successor is Sir Sam Fay, Director of Movements.

## 189th Play for Neutral Countries.

Mr. J. T. Grain, of the Independent Theatre, London, is forming three companies of British actors, one to go to Holland, the second to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and the third to visit Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The repertoire will include "Hamlet" and plays by Sir Arthur Pinero, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Haddon Chambers, Mr. Harold Terry, and Mr. Bernard Shaw.

## Women's High Boots.

Women's high-legged boots will again be on sale during June and July, says a London contemporary. A general permit will shortly be issued to retailers by the Director of Raw Materials, who has intimated to the Shoe Distributors' Association that permission to offer such boots for sale to retailers will be granted to merchants and factories during April, May, and June. Previously it was announced that permission would only be given to wholesalers to sell to retailers during June and July. The concession is regarded as important to all concerned.

## Opium Growing in Shensi.

After the receipt of repeated inquiries from the Central Government and numerous protests from the various districts of his province, General Chen Shu-fan, Tachun of Shensi, telegraphed from his headquarters on the Southern bank of the Wei River, asking Mr. Liu Chen, the Shenchang whether the farmers of the various districts had been growing poppy. In reply he was told that on account of the disturbed conditions in the province, there were no means of finding out whether the report of the cultivation of poppy was true or not, but officials had already been appointed to proceed to the various districts to institute an investigation. The Shenchang has also received telegrams from the Central Government, but no reply has yet been given.

## The Situation in China.

A Japanese news agency reports that Premier Tuan, when interviewed by a certain important personage, expressed very optimistic views regarding the present situation in the country, says the Peking Daily News. The Premier is quoted as saying that the return of General Tso Kuo was a pre-arranged step, for when the Premier was down at Hankow, he had an understanding with General Tso that the Chihli troops should have a rest as soon as Paoching and Linling were recaptured. Now the Premier adds, Paoching and Linling have been recaptured (according to latest telegraphic advices from Hankow, the latter city is still in the hands of the Southerners) it is nothing surprising for the General to come back to the North.

## Health of the Army.

The new Defence of the Realm Regulation, prohibiting the association of infected women with members of His Majesty's Forces, will, it is stated, be strongly opposed by women's organizations with a view to its repeal. In an interview with a Press representative a prominent member of the Women's Freedom League described the regulation as scandalous. "It is a danger to every woman," she said. "Any indiscreet girl who, without having the least wrong intention, happens to speak to a man in khaki is liable to be arrested and charged with this shocking offence. It is a shame that she will have to undergo the indignity of a medical examination either by her own or the prison doctor. This question has already been fought out once, and we thought there was an end of it. Well, we shall fight it all over again."

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Aeroplane Mishap.

During a flight at St. Ives (Hants) recently an aeroplane struck the steeple of the parish church. Both machine and airman fell through the roof of the building, and the pilot was picked up dead. A flying fatality also occurred near Shenley, Herts, a machine piloted by Lieut. M. W. Doyle falling from a height of 300ft. Near Acton a boy, who is a mechanic at an aerodrome, went to the assistance of an aviator who had descended into a meadow owing to engine trouble. The propeller suddenly swung round and struck the boy on the head, cutting off his ear. He died almost instantly.

## \$200,000 Windfall.

Mr. James Hara, 123, Victoria-street, Westminster, and Hazel-tre, Filsham Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, a director of public companies, left \$155,293. Besides leaving charitable legacies of \$3,100, he gives the residue of the property, which will exceed \$100,000, to the Samaritan Fund of the London Hospital. Mr. William Lockett Agnew, senior partner in the famous art firm of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons, Bond-street, and Manchester, left estate which has been provisionally sworn at \$600,000. The legacies include \$5,000 to be distributed among the permanent staff of his firm. The following with have also been proved: Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Brook, 60, Northgate, Regent's Park \$67,208, Mr. John Clough, the Rob Hill, Steeton, near Keighley \$67,226.

## Attack on Theatres.

Preaching at Westminster Abbey, Canon Burroughs said in spite of the darkness and the risk, and the fabulous price paid for retaining a taxi, the London theatres were as full as ever of people who would mostly be indignant if called "Pagans," but certainly could not claim to be anything like New Testament Christians. "We in the Churches have virtually accepted the situation. There is a proposal for Sunday performances at theatres to enable them to recoup for their shorter evenings. A play that scandalised even the pre-war world is to be performed on the two Sundays after Easter. Will Christians unite and say, 'We will have nothing to do with theatres while they are openly flouting all that we stand for?'"

## U.S. Flying Forces' Pay.

It is probable that in both the naval and the military flying forces of the United States the higher rates of pay hitherto given to airman will be abolished. In recommending this course to Congress Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, recently said the principle of higher pay in the Air Services was wrong, as equal hardships and dangers were being endured by the men at sea and by the men operating in the face of the enemy. Mr. Daniels added that General Pershing holds substantially the same views, and intimated that a recommendation has been made by the Secretary for War for the abolition of higher rates of pay for Army flying men. Mr. Daniels proposes that in lieu of the higher pay and allowances there should be a generous increase in the compensation paid for death or disability incurred while flying.

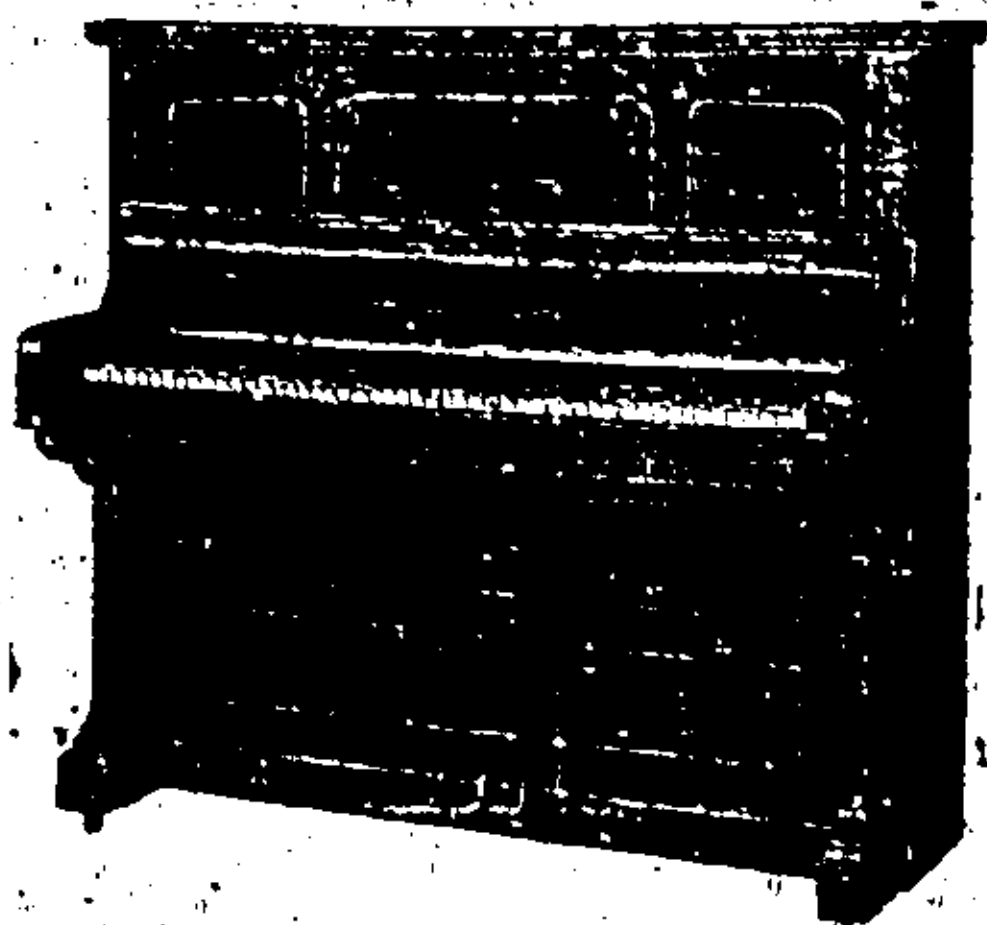
## Money to Win the War.

"More guns, more shells, more tanks, more aeroplanes, more supplies of every kind will be required," states the Director of Publicity, appealing to the nation on behalf of the National War Savings Committee. "At this moment we solemnly appeal to the British people to remember their duty by backing with their money the men who are paying with their blood. It is of vital importance that the waste of war should immediately be made good. Every civilian must lend every shilling he can spare—now—by investing in either National War Bonds or War Savings Certificates. Now that the whole of our front has blazed into sudden battle, and every pound lent will help to make its defence more complete, the very least the people at home who are fortunate enough to be in the firing-line can do is to lend their money—if necessary to the last penny."

## NOTICES.

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODELS RECEIVED



ARTISTIC in FINISH

and combine quality of tone with lightness of touch. Backed by guarantee for five years.

PRICES FROM \$425.

Cash or easy terms.

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Spanish Spy Sentenced.

The Court-martial has sentenced to death a Spaniard named Ascencio Evarista, who was arrested in October, 1916 on a charge of having had relations with the enemy through the intermediary of German secret service agents at Barcelona.

## "Willie Lever."

Lord Leverhulme stated at a meeting of the London Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Society that he had not yet got quite used to the "my lording business," and he still looked back with pleasure to the days when a brother commercial traveller would address him as "Willie Lever" alone. (Laughter.)

## A Condemned Painting.

Mr. Johann Valdemar Faber, of Fairmile House, Cobham, Surrey, formerly Danish Consul General in London, and for a number of years Danish Consul in Newcastle, wholesale provision merchant, left \$81,978. He directs that the oil painting of himself as Danish Vice-Consul at Newcastle be destroyed as soon as possible after his death.

## Soldiers on the Land.

An Army Council Instruction issued recently states that it has been decided in all cases other than those covered by Para 35 of A. O. L. 1165 of 1917 that farmers shall provide board and lodging for soldiers employed on agriculture, and to pay for their service at the local "living in" rate, with a minimum of 10s. a week. It has also been decided that soldiers employed on agriculture shall have their net civil pay made up to their Army pay.

## Major Morant Dead.

A Berlin message, via Amsterdam, announces the death of Major Morant, the well-known military correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, whose criticisms have often been quoted in England. Major Morant was one of the best known military commentators in Germany. For nearly three years he wrote for the *Radical Berliner Tageblatt*, and then discovering that his heart really lay with the pan-German war aims, he transferred his activities to the columns of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*.

## THE SHIELD.

Son, you were born for this hour; Hold fast the line! Fear not the Evil Power, Break not, nor doubt, nor cow'r, Your sonship is divine: God choose you for His Man: Into your hands the Eternal Lord

Has given the keeping of His plan, You guard His purpose and you bear His sword; Hold fast the line!

Your eyes shall see after the bloody sweat of this Gethsemane

The first sweet ray Of a new Easter Day; You shall come out from hell, And your young lips shall tell

All nations that the Earth is free; You shall ascend

Unto the world's great consummating end, Saviour of nations and justice and truth,

You, our dear English youth, You shall ascend

To the world's end, Glorious for evermore; You with the angel face who bore Tyranny's last fierce desperate stroke

And never quailed and never broke, And never uttered groan or whine, But reeling, stumbling, bleeding, dying,

Held fast the line, You like a rock In the midst of the thunder, the flame, and the shock,

With no fear in your heart, And asking no sign, But taking God's part, And making your breath

The smoke of man's prayer on the altar of death, And holding the line—

The line of the whole world's fate, Standing stricken before the gate Of human life.

Barring the way to the hosts of strife, You, our precious English youth, Bleeding for all the nations, Dying for all the world,

Against whose breast were hurled Hell's uttermost annihilations, You with the standard of Right unfurled

And the sword of God in your hand,—

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—Godown, No. 143 Praya East. Apply Chater and Mody, Queen's Road, Central.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply—Box 420, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57, The Peak.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

## WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wan-chai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

## NOTICES.

REMINGTON, MONARCH AND SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO., 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS in FOOCHEW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

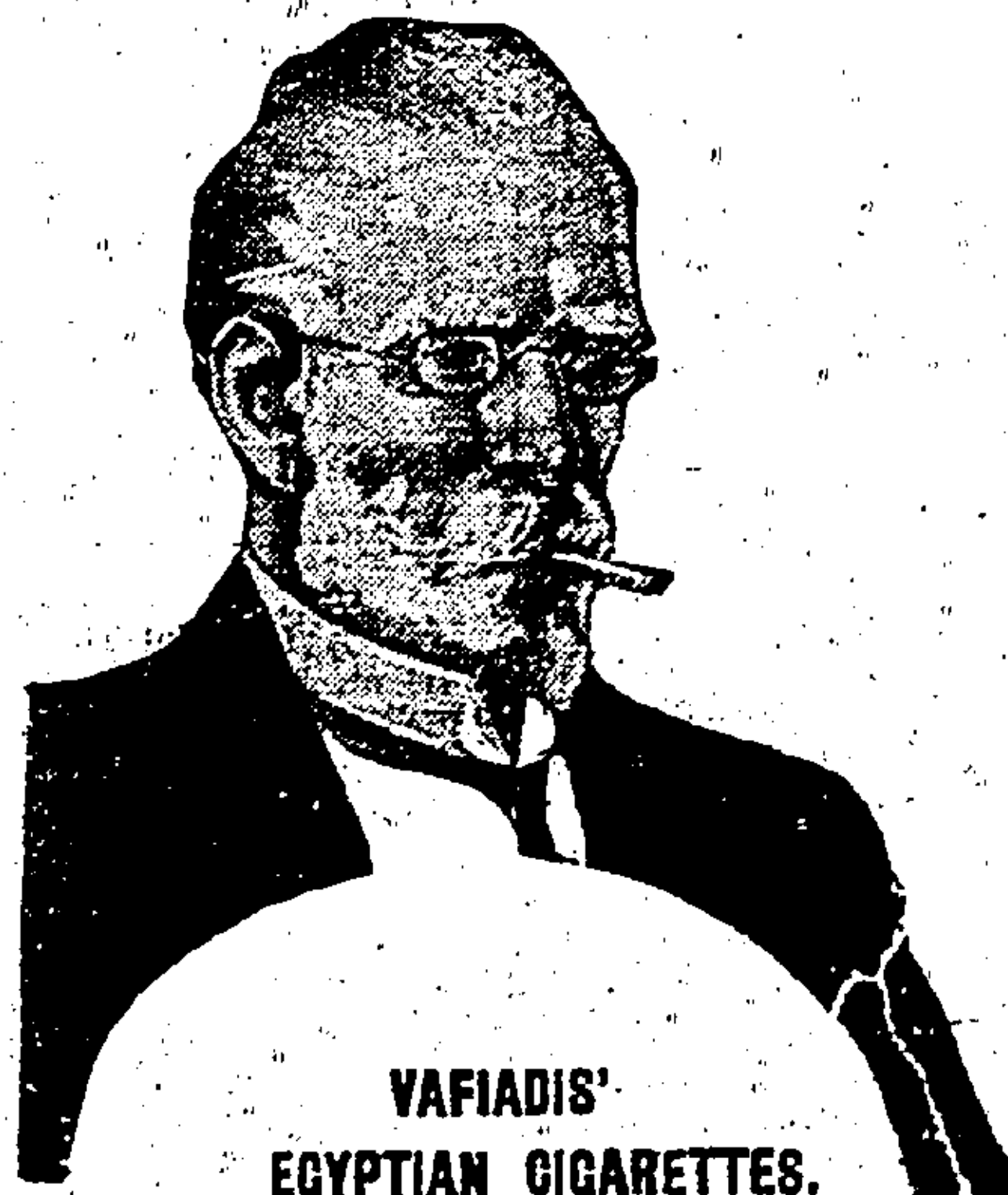
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

## VICTORIA CAFE. BREAD.

OUR BREAD EXCELS IN QUALITY.

PHONE 2667.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

## THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

O loveliest flower of our English land, O Paladis for all the human race, Child of beauty, innocence and grace, O life but just begun, By whom alone God's battle can be won, Ah, child most manful, most divine, Hold fast, hold fast the line!— Harold Regbie in the *Daily Chronicle*.

A Boxing Bishop. After exclaiming "the noble art" at a boxing competition given at Birmingham recently for the diversion of wounded soldiers, Bishop Russell Wakefield announced that he had just challenged Sir John Holder, the boxer, to stand up the him in a bout. "For the first time," he added, "Sir John has given me beat." The Bishop was formerly "very useful with the gloves."

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

JUST TO HAND

TENNIS POSTS

SLAZINGER'S AND AYRES' 1918 TENNIS BALLS

COURT MARKERS

TAYLORS'

LAWN BOWLS

NO. 3 BIAS-5.3/16 DIA:

BASKET BALLS, VOLLEY BALLS, BASE BALLS.

SHILLCOCK'S REGULATION WATER POLO BALLS.

## KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED

## ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD. Hongkong &amp; China.

## A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine.

INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER &amp; Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.

Tel. 345.

22, Queen's Road Central.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully-certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA 5 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. A. SUGA

Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE

Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA

## YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P.O. Box 431.

or to KELLY & WALSH Chater Road.

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon to comply with the provisions of Article 49 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917, in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1918.

## CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH &amp; CO.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2090, HONGKONG.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.



# WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink  
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and  
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

### BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The war is undoubtedly destined to change the character of many British institutions. Old standards and old values will be swept away, and we shall come to view many questions, both national and Imperial, from totally new viewpoints. It is in regard to our trade that these observations will apply with especial effect, for it is now generally conceded that in the past, considering the immense opportunities provided in our possessions all over the world, we were far too content to work along more or less insular lines instead of each and every part of the Empire co-operating to the manifest advantage of all and in such a way as to extend British trade influence to a marked degree. These things have all to be altered after the war, and we do not doubt that the present fittings of the Imperial Conference will have a distinct value along these lines.

For example, no one can doubt that our antiquated fiscal system of the past will have to be radically modified, and we believe that this will be accomplished without any of that rancorous squabbling which marked the tariff reform controversy of some years ago. The war and incidents arising out of it have convinced even the most rabid Free Trader that changes have to be made if we are to hold our own in the future. In that regard the present world upheaval has not been without its compensating features. Elsewhere in this issue will be found some most important recommendations by Departmental Committees of the Board of Trade on this subject, and these cannot be studied without a feeling that they are of an eminently sane and reasonable character. In regard to the iron and steel industries, which represent more than meets the eye so far as our security goes, the suggestion is put forward that national export selling and marketing organisations be formed, that anti-dumping legislation be introduced, that the economic policy of Great Britain and the Dominions be co-ordinated, and that Customs duties be imposed on all imported steel and iron and the manufactures thereof. These are very necessary proposals, and their adoption should be all to the advantage of British industrialism. It has certainly been an anomaly that, economically, Britain and the Dominions have been content to proceed on different lines in the past, just as though there were no link binding them together. We are glad to see also among the other recommendations that there should be preferential trade within the Empire so far as the textile trades are concerned.

But, apart from the absence of full co-operation between the different parts of the Empire, British trade in the past has suffered immensely by reason of the too generous manner in which foreign traders have been treated; and in this connection we know how our present enemies abused the privileges granted them. Remembering these facts, we sincerely trust that the proposals now made affecting foreign traders will be carried into effect when the war is ended. These include the licence system and a special duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as the withholding of banking facilities within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods. All these are quite legitimate measures, and, in our own interests, we shall be little short of criminally foolish if we do not act on the lines laid down. The war has opened the eyes of Britishers to their shortcomings in the past. It is a fortunate circumstance that the revelation has not come too late.

### Allies' Splendid Resistance.

As in France, so in Italy, the Allied troops are, according to the latest reports to hand, more than holding their own. Signor Orlando has just made an important statement to that effect in the Chamber at Rome and the news that he had to communicate is very gratifying from many standpoints. It had been anticipated for some time that the Austrians would launch a new offensive in Italy and that in doing so they would put forth their entire strength. It appears that they have done so and that the resistance they have met with is in every respect creditable to the Italians and to those French and British troops who are assisting them. The Italian Prime Minister, in fact, is able to announce that "comparisons of all reports from the battle-field show that the attack pressed wholly on our first line of resistance alone and that not even on a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped for from the powerful bombardment and the enormous explosives launched in the attack which our troops are resisting magnificently." This is extremely good news especially at the present time when the moral effect of good or bad news is particularly effective. It may safely be concluded that neither in France nor in Italy did the Austrians anticipate the brilliant resistance that has everywhere been shown and such resistance, it is certain, will in time wear down the enemy both in his fighting forces and in his civilian population, so much so that it must act detrimentally upon his morale, and lead to results wholly unexpected by the German leaders.

### Enemy Subjects in China.

At last something definite seems about to be done with regard to the many enemy subjects who have been allowed far too long to linger in our midst in this part of the world. It has been fairly generally known of late that China's Government has at last been prevailed upon to act in the matter, with the result that vessels are now being fitted out to accommodate enemy subjects who are about to be deported to Australia. The preparations, we understand, are well advanced, and it is now certain that within a reasonably short period these Germans and Austrians—numbering it is stated something approximating seven thousand, including, of course, men, women and children—will be placed where they will be much less likely to prove a menace. The matter which Colonel Yates has addressed to Mr. Balfour regarding enemy subjects on the Shamoan is timely, as it has been little short of a scandal that Germans and Austrians have been allowed to remain there during the war. The island is divided into two Concessions—one British and the other French—and the jurisdiction of the place is entirely in their hands. Why, therefore, enemy subjects have been tolerated so long is as much a mystery as it is a scandal, and all the more so since China joined the Allies. However, now that Mr. Balfour is interesting himself in the matter it is to be hoped that an end will be made of a state of affairs that has long since become intolerable and which should not have been allowed to exist a day after war had been declared.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Police School, June 1918. Reference Orders of June 12th members who "Passed with Credit" any of the Police School Examinations in 1917, are exempt from attending the forthcoming Examination.

Attention of Members of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 Platoons is drawn to previous Orders.

Monday, June 24.—No. 8 Platoon.

Tuesday, June 25.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 26.—No. 5 Platoon.

Thursday, June 27.—No. 6 Platoon.

### DAY BY DAY.

KEEP TELLING A BOY HE WILL NEVER AMOUNT TO ANYTHING AND HE GENERALLY WONT.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo (1815).

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

### The "Khaki Bag."

The amount collected to date by the "Khaki Bag" is \$450, not \$440, as stated on Saturday.

### Religious Meeting.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by Miss Pitts. The meeting is open to all women.

### The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were notified four fatal cases of plague, one fatal occurrence of puerperal fever and three cases of spotted fever (two fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese.

### University Examination.

We understand that in all there were five candidates for the arts final examination of the Hongkong University and that two of the results are yet to be made known, as some of the papers have been sent to Dr. T. Baty in Japan.

### Nearly 5,000 Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese who was stopped and searched as he was coming off the Canton wharf, was found to have no less than 4,949 lottery tickets concealed round his waist. At the Magistrate's before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour, was passed.

### The "Police Reserve Gazette."

The Police Reserve Gazette for June, which has just been published, should, like its many predecessors, prove interesting alike to members of the Corps and the general public. Its contents, as usual, are interesting and varied. Lieut. Millington is particularly happy in his cartoon this month, "taking off" humorously and effectively the anomalous gambling laws of the Colony.

### A Lady Bathes' Loss.

It is reported by the Police that a European lady went bathing at North Point on Saturday afternoon and left in the matted a quantity of jewellery valued at \$2,200. Having had her bath, she returned to the matted and discovered that her jewellery had been stolen. The matter was at once reported to the Police and one man has been arrested on suspicion. Up to the present, none of the property has been recovered.

### A Youthful Thief.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Police Court this morning, a very small Chinese was charged with stealing an umbrella from another Chinese boy in Queen's Road. The defendant, it appeared, ran away with the umbrella and eventually sold it an umbrella mender. The boy was later arrested and then told the police where he had sold it. His Worship had the boy medically examined and later ordered him to receive three strokes with the birch.

### Well Sentenced.

A snatcher received a heavy sentence from Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, it being proved against him that he snatched an ear-pick from a woman's hair and ran away some distance before being caught. Defendant pleaded guilty, and added that he had not been able to get work for some months. His Worship passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

### A Bad Character.

A Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistrate's this morning, to stealing three articles of clothing from No. 6 Robinson Road. The man was caught by a detective as he was leaving the house. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour. The defendant was also charged with returning from banishment, and admitted having several previous convictions, as well as being banished for life as recently as November last. His Worship remanded the man until Wednesday, with a view to committing him to the next Criminal Session.

### BRITISH SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

#### Their Reception in India.

One of the important problems that have been engaging the serious attention of Government, the Army Y. M. C. A. and the various war work organisations in India, at present, is how to make the life of the British soldier pleasant when he comes to this country on leave for change and recuperation after doing his "bit" in Mesopotamia and East Africa and the following account in this connection will be read with interest.

The experience of last year has shown that special arrangements, on a bigger scale, are required in order to deal with the large number of British soldiers on leave from Overseas. It is recognised that men from Mesopotamia and East Africa have not the same facilities for rest and enjoyment in this country that their comrades on the western front have when they spend their leave at Home. Efforts have been made this year, to make life more cheerful and interesting and recuperative for the men who come over to India on leave.

The men, on first arriving in this country, will proceed to their Depots or camps. Everything possible is being done with the aid of private enterprise and the Y. M. C. A. to make life in these depots and camps as pleasant as is possible compatible with the exigencies of the service.

From these depots and camps men as they are recommended for the privilege are to be permitted to proceed to any place in India they like, provided there is suitable accommodation available. Guide books are being distributed, which show the men where they can find accommodation, the price they have to pay, and giving further, a great deal of useful information.

The accommodation consists chiefly of soldiers' Homes and Y. M. C. A. and private houses which can be vouched for as suitable. The majority of these are subsidised by Government, which has, in addition, opened a special recreation camp in Willington in which accommodation is available for six hundred men. This camp is to be run on the lines of a soldier's Home but for discipline and administrative purpose it will be under a commandant, and other officers.

In order to make life in this camp as little like barrack life, as possible, a body of lady workers has been organised into a "Women's Service," whose whole time will be devoted to the men, with the purpose of affording them a healthy change in order to render them at their expiration of their holiday fitter and stronger men.

As these ladies have to be selected from various places throughout India and as they are to be whole time workers, under military control, the Government of India has decided to pay them for this work in accordance with the policy adopted for lady clerks.

The camp at Willington is more or less of an experimental character. Discipline is being relaxed, but not abolished and home life is taken as a model in contrast to barrack life and everything in the way of amusement, or occupation, that a man can reasonably expect is being supplied.

The Y. M. C. A. throughout India are at the request of Government, extending their activities, and wherever leave men proceed, it is anticipated the Y. M. C. A. will be there to enter for their entertainment and to assist them in every possible way.

Mention should also be made of many offers of hospitality of a private character which are being made by various committees and individuals throughout India. These are being taken advantage of, wherever possible, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is satisfied that everything that can be done in reason to make the soldier's leave in India pleasant, restful and recuperative is being done by a combination of Government, the Y. M. C. A. and private enterprise.

### SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

#### The Latest Subscription List.

The following subscriptions, received since the 8th inst. are acknowledged with many thanks:—

J. M. Gordon	5.00
R. S.	25.00
A. G. Gordon	10.00
P. P. J. Wodehouse	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
G. Thorne	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
Donnelly and White	10.00
M. S.	10.00
Eastern Ex. Tel. Co's	20.00
Staff	10.00
R. W. Looker	5.00
E. I.	25.00
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp	5.00
C. B. E.	5.00
W. A. Hannibal	5.00
"Ken"	10.00
A. H. C.	50.00
A. and F. M. and R. E. B.	50.00
(May and June)	225.00

#### \* Monthly Subscription + Donation

The following statement of accounts, covering the period May 15th-June 17th, is submitted:—

Balance in hand-May 15th	513.00
Since received and acknowledged	902.50
Advance subscriptions, paid since May 15th	15.00
	1,430.50
Less advance subscriptions included in balance May 15th	50.00
	1,380.50
Expenditure since May 15th	1,039.19
Balance in hand	341.40

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R. N. Naval Secy.  
T. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

### MALAYA WAR LOANS.

#### Subscription List to End of May.

The subscriptions to the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya to the end of May are as follows:—

	No of Applications	Amount.
Nov. 1916	237	\$ 427,760
Dec. " "	144	283,040
Jan. 1917	192	243,870
Feb. " "	203	331,750
March " "	322	248,770
April " "	142	314,560
May " "	114	284,220
June " "	74	159,440
July " "	111	152,470
August " "	117	133,340
Sept. " "	110	168,970
October " "	134	201,790
Nov. " "	406	778,830
Dec. " "	165	176,540
Jan. 1918	283	1,401,830
Feb. " "	293	785,150
March " "	209	1,329,840
April " "	135	774,710
May " "	232	914,110
	3,588	\$9,021,490

#### Analysis:

State.	No. of Applications	No. of Subscribers	Amount.
Selangor	957	397	\$2,997,840.
Perak	597	353	741,480.
N. Sembilan	180	85	245,550.
Pahang	171	92	121,250.
Ching	317	195	2,143,310.
S. Settlements	337	228	741,420.
Siam	762	184	600,900.
Sarawak	57	17	13,080.
Miscellaneous	158	101	208,680.
	3,588	1,652	\$9,021,490

#### Theft of Sugar.

Before Mr. F. D. C. Wolf, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar from the China Sugar Refinery. An Indian watchman gave evidence of arrest, and the defendant, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

#### "Some" Rain.

"Some rain" was predicted by the Observatory for the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day. "Some" was certainly the correct adjective in this instance!

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In accordance with ancient custom, six-penny pieces were distributed recently in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, to twenty-one widows resident in the parish of St. Bartholomew. The coins were dropped upon one of the flat tombstones by Corporal W. H. Irons, R. E. (under church warden), and the widows, whose ages ranged from eighty-five to sixty, were required to pick them up. Concerning the origin of the custom, nothing is definitely known. Until Mr. Butterworth, some thirty years ago, invested a sum of money sufficient to assure what was needed to continue the custom on Good-Fridays, the distribution was in danger of being discontinued, inasmuch as there was no fund from which the money was supplied. Until then the expense was borne by the church warden. The nave of the church once stood upon the spot where the money is now distributed, but was destroyed at the time of the dissolution of the manor. Mr. Deputy Turner, who died last year, had conducted the ceremony for thirty years.

The Ministry of Food hopes for great things from the national sausage factory which it has just opened in Liverpool Road, London. Those especially should benefit who cannot afford to buy dear meat substitutes. These people will get an appetising and nutritious meat food provided for them at a very low cost—an opportunity of which no doubt outdoor workers who are not entitled to the extra ration will avail themselves. In the North of England and on the Continent the "sausages" and "black puddings" which will be the principal output at least for a time, are much relished. Nor need people be sceptical about the ingredients or the manufacture. Experienced Government chemists will test every piece of "offal" used, and it will be prepared under the best hygienic conditions, supervised by a French expert in these matters.

Captain Redmond's return for Waterford by a majority of one is an important political event. The contest has been the most peaceful in the history of a constituency which has turbulent traditions. "Buccinations" are reported to have taken place on polling day, but as there were only two cases for hospital treatment things passed off very quietly. Casualties were counted by the hundred on the famous occasion in 1891 when John Redmond defeated Michael Davitt.

A correspondent of the Spectator, discussing a review article on "Limerick," remarks that he is disappointed to find no mention of T. F. Biggs' "Limericks," a book of light verse which has been oddly neglected by anthologists of such "nugae." He quotes a couple of his Limericks:—

"There was a young lady in Dutch,  
Whose master was teaching her Dutch,  
He said, 'Pretty maiden,  
I'll take you to Leyden.'  
She said, 'I was hoping as much!'"

And here is another, which reminds us that this Anglo-Indian Caisn was a Judge in India:—  
"There was a young lady in Shihuri  
Who cut her aunt's throat in a fury;  
She was duly committed,  
But promptly acquitted,  
On blowing a kiss to the jury."

Mr. Thomas Holmes, the friend of the prisoner, who has just passed away, aged 73, was one of the shrewdest and yet kindest students of criminals. His sense of humour enabled him to enjoy the rare occasions on which his sympathy had been let astray.

In his last years Mr. Holmes gave off his strength to "banding the Home Workers' Aid Association." An article by him and his books evoked substantial financial support. A fine home was built at a cost of \$15,000 at Walton-on-the-Haze.



## THE ETERNAL NO.

Lord Leverhulme on the only Peace Possible.

Mr. Harold Baggie writes in the Chronicle as follows:—

What difference has the tremendous fact of the Russian peace made to our position? What difference has it made to the opinion expressed by Lord Leverhulme a few months ago that we must dig our heels in and outlast the Germans?

These questions I have put to him: and here is a record of our conversation, which, I may say, took place a few days before the great German offensive was launched.

"You mean to say that the Russian Peace has made no difference to your attitude?"

"No difference at all, except to strengthen it. Now, listen. I will ask you a question. Has the Russian peace modified any of your ideals in this war, or given you a kinder view of German character?"

For the moment I fenced with this question.

"But you really mean that we must go on fighting, however long it takes?"

"Of course."

"How long do you think it will take?"

"From three to five years more; I don't see how it can be less."

"And you can contemplate three to five more years of this awful tragedy?"

"I can contemplate anything rather than the knocking down of the Anglo-Saxon race to the German. That would be eternal disgrace. We should never survive it. It would be our ruin."

"But the financial question, if no other."

"My opinion is that finance will never stop us. I don't care how big our debt may be we can shoulder it. No; finance won't stop us. But I am a little suspicious about bankers. Of course it's only a guess."

"I don't know, but I can't help thinking a banker must have been talking to Lord Lansdowne before he wrote those letters. Bankers are as timid as rabbits. I have noticed that all my life. No sooner does a man fall ill than they fly to their ledgers, thinking he's going to die, to see how much he owes them. They are almost all like that—extraordinarily timid. It's very curious, but they seldom have the courage which is essential to enterprise of any magnitude. But finance won't stop us. This is how I look at it. Our debt after finishing off the Napoleonic menace was eight hundred millions. It is calculated that our national wealth now is tenfold what it was then. I say it is a hundredfold. Think of the discoveries which have been made since Waterloo. We mine for coal at an infinitely greater depth. Our modern mining for all minerals is a revolution. Then think of the revolution, equally great, in chemistry, transport, agriculture, marketing—in fact, everything. Then think of the present extent of the British Empire. Tenfold! I say the national wealth at the very least, is a hundredfold greater than it was in Napoleon's day. We shall shoulder our debt."

I came back to his questions. I said to him: "The Russian peace has certainly made it harder for those who believe in negotiations."

"I ask myself," he said, "this question: Has the Russian peace affected the ideals with which England went to war? Has it modified my opinion as regards German character? The answer is clear. That so-called peace emphasises everything for which England went to war, and puts into flaming italics, if there are such things, everything in German character that is a menace to the happiness of mankind. Never before did I see so vividly how essential it is to defeat Germany. And never before did I feel so sharply in my very bones that to bow to Germany, to accept Germany's will, would mean our eternal disgrace. Fight on? Of course we must fight on. Is there an Englishman who doubts it? Is there an Englishman, after this Russian peace, who would treat the Germans, who could

bring himself to sit at a conference table with them arranging the future of mankind? Don't think of frontiers. Don't think of territory. Think of it as the future of men, women, and children. Would you arrange that future with the Germans of Brest? Never mind about Armenian massacres, Serbian massacres, Belgian massacres, U-boats, atrocities here, there, and everywhere; don't think of those things, but think simply of the Peace Treaty of Brest. Would you negotiate the future of men, women, and children with the German scoundrels who trapped and disarmed Russians to their ruin?"

"You keep using the phrase eternal disgrace; now, what do you mean by that exactly?"

"Well, I mean that any peace made with an undefeated Germany, any peace, would undermine our Anglo-Saxon mentality for centuries. We should never be the same race again. All our idealism would be clouded over by the emasculating opportunism of the materialist. We should be like the Germans. We should have a beguiling morality. We should walk the earth with the same sort of feeling that a card-sharper must have in his brain. We should have failed to say the eternal No. We should have accepted dishonour—on what grounds? On the grounds of convenience. What an end for our race!—at any rate what a poison to hand on to our children! Dishonour rather than sacrifice! Do you think our children would survive that? Isn't there a time when a nation must say, and mean, Death rather than Dishonour? Isn't dishonour more fatal than a loss of acres? Let a man's religious ideas be what they may doesn't it strike him that humanity is confronted by a moral and spiritual menace so tremendous that it is better, ten thousand times, to lose life, health, land, money everything, everything, rather than bow to it? This War isn't for territory. It isn't a commercial War. It's a conflict between two spirits that nothing on earth or in heaven can ever reconcile. It's a War between Freedom and Slavery. It's a War between Justice and Injustice. It's a War between Truth and Falsehood. It's a War between Good and Evil. There can be no end to this War but the defeat of one of those two spirits. That's the point. That's the point we've got to stick at. There can be no pact between Truth and Falsehood, between Honour and Dishonour, between Liberty and Enslavement. It's one or the other. Either the German spirit conquers, or the spirit of the Allies conquers. If Germany conquers, our spirit will die; we shall have a different philosophy, a different policy, a different morality, a different code of honour. We shall never be the same England again."

The English people has won its liberty by courage and through suffering; its liberty is founded on faith in the goodness of man; on the whole, we say, man is fairly good, and we build on that, bank on that, the fact that man, on the whole, is good. Well surrender to the Germans—can you think of it?—means surrender of this faith. It does really. It would be the peace of the trickster, the swindler. We should have no ideals. We should be the meanest-spirited race crawling under heaven. There'd be no manhood left in old England. There'd be nothing bigger than man to make life worth living. There'd be only one big thing left. The sword. Only one code of morality to observe—the card-sharper's."

"Some such thoughts must be passing through the minds of decent Germans. I mean, they, too, must be saying, 'How can we negotiate without incurring eternal disgrace?'"

"That doesn't alter the facts."

"No, but the difficulty is, who will be the first to make peace."

"That's my point. He who first says 'Let us make Peace,' is the man whose faith and philosophy have failed. Is it to be our faith, or the German's, our code of honour, or his? This War can only end in one of the belligerents saying, 'I've had enough. That's the only end, mark that. And if freedom is to exist in the world it has got to

be the German who says that, not the Englishman. Do you doubt who will say it first? We've got the whole Anglo-Saxon world massed against the German's code of honour. Let him trample on unarmed Russia; let him do what he will in Northern France. Against him are the nations of the earth. Against him is the spirit of Anglo-Saxon manhood. Against him is the eternal No, which all men and all nations must sometimes say if they are not to go into shame and bondage. Peace will be good when it comes, only if it is the vindication of man's faith in honesty, decency, and liberty. We mustn't make a god of Peace. Russia's plight should prevent that spasm. There's only one Peace worth having, and that is the Peace which leaves all civilised notions free and unafraid."

"You are still confident we can outlast the German?"

"Absolutely confident. My confidence in our victory is the measure of my confidence in Anglo-Saxon manhood. And something even greater than that. I believe in the progress of humanity. We shall outlast the German. Right will triumph. Freedom will be saved."

We show the stomach little or no consideration until one day we find that it has gone on a strike. We sit back in despair. The stomach is rebellious to the degree in which we have abused it.

The symptoms seem to show that something is wrong with the stomach. The trouble in reality is in the blood, which your care less habits have made impure. The proper treatment then is to build up and cleanse the blood. A thorough trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this well. You can take them with every confidence that they will make your blood rich and pure.

Our new diet book will be sent on postal card request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or they will be sent, postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 96 Sachuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

JOINT SERVICE of the "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship a.s. KAWI

having arrived from SINGAPORE, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 20th June, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the VICTORIA THEATRE beg to announce several important changes in their weekly time table

(1) The weekly 5-part film will be shown on TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS—two nights only.

(2) The "SEVEN PEARLS" will be shown on THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The great new serial attraction "Judex" will be shown on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS.

The Matinee programme will contain the principal items of the same evening's performance.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK,"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

H. B. M. Government Agents, Hongkong, 14th June, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

188 Gold Watches, open face and double cases.

40 Gold Wrist Watches set with diamonds.

15 Silver watches.

78 Metal watches all more or less damaged by sea-water.

On view from Friday the 21st inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. E. LAMBERT Auctioneer.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE. NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

### YOUR COUNTRY'S NEED. YOUR KING'S COMMAND. MEN AND MONEY.

Do you realise and feel that the Flower of our Manhood is shedding its blood for YOU on the battle-fields of Europe?

Do you realise that your country NEEDS YOU? Do you realise that your country needs YOUR MONEY? What have you done to economise since war was declared?

Have you curtailed your pleasures and your desires? Have you reduced your expenses to your immediate needs?

Do you still give riotous dinner parties, picnics, dances while your brothers shed their blood for YOU?

Are you fit to fight? Have you tried to give your life in the cause of FREEDOM?

If you have not lived as you should have lived since war was declared you have helped your enemies in their crimes.

Every penny saved daily by you means one step towards victory.

Every penny squandered in satisfying your lust for pleasure means one step towards defeat, oppression and subjugation to a TYRANT'S power.

Pause and commune with your soul, search your hearts, and, to-day, remedy your faults where you fall short of your duty to your country, and add one step on the march towards VICTORY.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE.

The Management of the VICTORIA THEATRE beg to announce several important changes in their weekly time table

(1) The weekly 5-part film will be shown on TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS—two nights only.

(2) The "SEVEN PEARLS" will be shown on THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The great new serial attraction "Judex" will be shown on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS.

The Matinee programme will contain the principal items of the same evening's performance.

## NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. K. KIMURA from the Colony, Mr. J. MOGI is authorised to act on his behalf, and is in charge of our business in Hongkong and Canton.

OKURA & CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 17th June, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

188 Gold Watches, open face and double cases.

40 Gold Wrist Watches set with diamonds.

15 Silver watches.

78 Metal watches all more or less damaged by sea-water.

On view from Friday the 21st inst.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

H. B. M. Government Agents, Hongkong, 14th June, 1918.

## ENGLISH MADE SHOES.



We illustrate here a very comfortable Tan Shoe, price \$12.50 and \$14.00 per pair, to show the value we can offer.

It is made with a Glace Kid upper and best English leather sole, looks and cleans well and will ensure perfect foot-comfort.

## MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S

NECKWEAR.

We have just received and are now making a special display of the

POPULAR BATSWING

BOW TIE

IN MANY

NEW DESIGNS.

THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

PRICE \$1.00.

SEE WINDOW.

## JUST RECEIVED

"OVER THERE"

"OH, JOHNNY OH."

"HELLO MY DEARIE"

Songs & Fox Trots for Piano.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

## CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED

LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

" " Bottles. \$1.20

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half, available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
Acting SuperintendentCANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDCANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July	Key West	28th Oct.
Key West 10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

\* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.  
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing and reception of accommodation, also illustrations of ships and descriptive literature apply to  
P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,  
Phone 752.  
HONGKONG.For freight rates and through bills of lading to Vancouver in connection with Canadian P.N. United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to  
J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Phone 42.  
HONGKONG.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Cheong Chee Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500 *Mishima Maru T. 16,000	{SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m. {SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	{SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES. MELBOURNE VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES. NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES. BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES. CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

\* Omitting Shanghai &amp; Kobe. \* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

*Kashima Maru	THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.
*Katori Maru	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.

\* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
TERO MARU	22,000	24th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALBOA, OATLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
ANYO MARU	14,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

\* Omitting interconnecting with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without notice.  
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	18th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	19th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	20th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	22nd June at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	26th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong June 17, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tiomanock	Amoy	29th June	3rd July	Batavia
Tjilliwong	Kobe	1st July	4th July	Macassar

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
York Building. 116

Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 18th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	FRI., 21st June at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Wed., 19th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 21st June at 4 light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 29th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAI PHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kads, Jambou, Labast, Tanno and Labad Dava.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

The best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2222.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Russia and Sweden.

A recent Stockholm telegram stated that a new steamship line called the Russo-Swedish Steamship Company is now in process of formation for trade between Russia and Sweden. The minimum capital of the new concern will be one million kroner and the maximum three million kroner. The service will start in June with a collective tonnage of 2,800 tons.

Sequel to a Collision.

In the Admiralty Division, before Mr. Justice Hill, sitting with Captain L. H. Crawford, C.B., and Captain Owen Jones, R.N.R., Elder Brethren of Trinity House, the case of a claim and counterclaim for damages arising out of a collision in the Downs between the Goole steamship Malta and the Japanese steamship Kaga Maru, has been decided. Plaintiffs alleged that those on board the Kaga Maru were negligent in not keeping a good look-out; in not keeping clear of the Malta or taking proper measures, or in per time to do so. Defendants averred that a good anchor watch was not being kept on board the Malta; that the vessel was improperly caused or allowed to drag her anchor or to move astern; and that she improperly failed to comply with Article 29 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. In the alternative, defendants pleaded that if there was any negligence in the navigation of the Kaga Maru, which was not admitted, such negligence was that of the pilot alone, who was in charge of the Kaga Maru at the time. The learned Judge found that there was on insufficient look out on the part of the Kaga Maru, which was alone to blame. He pronounced against the defence of compulsory pilotage.

Norwegian Shipping

Amalgamation.

It is stated in the Norwegian Press that two important shipping concerns—the Manchester Steamship Company and the Scandinavian East Africa Line—are to combine their forces, and to be worked in future as a single concern. The announcement was made at the annual general meetings, both held on the same day, when the reports and accounts for last year were presented and passed. The report of the Manchester Steamship Company states that during 1917 the company's ships were again employed principally in the regular service to Manchester. Some voyages were also made to America, the ships in question bringing home foodstuffs to Norway. During the year the company lost two of its best ships, namely, the Trolfoss and the Laestofoss, which were torpedoed. Further, in 1918, the company lost the Svanfoss, Sjøfoss, and Vafoss. Those ships whose loss was due to the war were insured at the rate of 680 kroner per ton deadweight. The net profit for 1917 amounted to 2,305,905 kr., out of which a dividend of 25 per cent, has already been paid, and the meeting decided to distribute a further 25 per cent. The sum of 750,000 kr. is set aside as a reserve for war taxation, and the balance of 55,905 kr. is carried forward. The chairman then stated that owing to the fact that the Manchester Company had been lost, it had been suggested that it should amalgamate with the Scandinavian East Africa Line, and a motion to this effect was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The general meeting of the Scandinavian East Africa Line was then held. The report showed that the net profit for 1917 was 3,024,161 kr., and the dividend declared was the same as in the case of the Manchester Company. It was decided to write off 123,500 kr. from the cost of the steamer Lysekloster purchased in 1917, and to add to the new tonnage account the sum of 2,400,000 kr. received as insurance compensation for the loss of the steamer Ulfoss. The proposal to amalgamate with the Manchester Steamship Company was then adopted, and it was announced that a new company to be known as the Thorssens Line, would be formed to take over the amalgamated concerns. The present shareholders in the Manchester and Scandinavian East Africa companies will receive shares in the new company in proportion to their respective holdings, the capital being increased from 6,000,000 kr. to 12,000,000 kr. The total assets of the Manchester Steamship Company, towards bank deposits, insurance, profits, etc., are estimated at 14,725,000 kr., and those of the Scandinavian East Africa Line at 21,767,500 kr.



## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.  
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO		
Kawi	8,000	17th June, 1918.
Vondel	10,000	30th June, "
Blindani	8,000	14th July, "
Grotius	10,000	28th July, "
Oranje	8,000	9th Aug., "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first  
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

## NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI  
KAISHA, LTD.  
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE,  
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KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMATADA, BIRAI  
and OYAMA COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-  
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KATSU,  
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,  
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,  
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,  
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOS-  
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DALIEN,  
TRINAFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,  
HAIPEH, MANILA, SINGAPORE,  
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—  
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"  
Canton, Haiphong:—  
"IWASAKI-SAL."

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,  
Western Union and Bentley's.  
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA  
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE  
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—  
S. KAWATE, Manager,  
No. 14, Peddar Street, Hongkong.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia  
& China Telegraph Co.  
Crowquill, from Brisbane.  
Cunningham, from Sydney.  
Dambrow, No. 52 Storey  
Owboon, from Baginapiapi.  
Levine, from American  
Consul, from Bandung.  
Matanya, from Singapore.  
Mookbennet, from Saigon.  
Raimore Employee Automobile  
Branch, from Manila.

J. E. GIBSON,  
Superintendent.  
Newspaper May 11, 1918.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

London, June 14.

The Whitley Committee has presented a further report in which  
it disapproves of any system of compulsory arbitration of labour  
disputes, and also disapproves of any scheme of conciliation which  
will temporarily suspend strikes and lockouts. The report recom-  
mends a standing Arbitration Council, to which disputes could be  
voluntarily referred.

## Mr. ASQUITH ON THE SITUATION.

London, June 14.

Mr. Asquith, at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club, said that since  
the last weeks of March the enemy had seriously progressed along  
the greater part of the whole Western battlefield. The Allies,  
however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation, though the tide of invasion had not yet been stemmed. But  
once before we had seen an equally grave situation, and  
whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign it  
was not going, in the faintest degree, to weaken our all-  
egiance to the great purposes for which we had been fighting. The  
facilities we most needed were courage and patience; but we must  
feel that we know the whole truth. We had reached a stage  
when there was far more to be gained than lost by laying before the  
people all the actualities, favourable or otherwise (obscure). The old  
diplomatic machinery had had its day, and must take its  
place among the antiquities. The Empire had raised an Army,  
including labour units of not less than seven millions,  
while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted war credits  
approaching even thousands of millions sterling. The British people  
throughout the length and breadth of the Empire were ready to  
face with a clear conscience, clear eyes, and cool nerves any  
and every conjunction of circumstances. He did not believe that the  
long strain of the war had hampered the people's steadiness of  
judgment; but we ought to be on our guard against the danger of  
losing a sense of proportion in the stress of the daily and hourly  
bulletins regarding doubtful battles and the yielding of ground.

## GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

London, June 14.

It is evident from a pamphlet, issued by the University of Kiel  
and written by Professor Harms, that Germany is beginning to  
realise from the past the prospective effect of the Allies' economic pres-  
sure. The writer believes that the Germans have never fully  
realised the significance of Great Britain's entry into the war from  
the standpoint of the economic influence she is able to exert. He  
dwells on Britain's ability to maintain herself and her Allies' and  
of employing decisive measures with the object of paralysing her  
enemies' military and economic power and resistance through the  
destruction of their commercial relations throughout the world.  
Professor Harms describes these measures, including the  
development of Britain's domestic and productive resources, in  
order to be independent and successful to compete with the Ger-  
man supplies after the war. He admits that the effect is already  
powerfully felt and that he is seriously injured German economic  
life at home and abroad. He warns the people against the entirely  
unjustifiable optimism prevailing that all will readjust itself when  
the merchants recover freedom of action.

## THE BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

London, June 14.

After an address by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board  
of Trade, a meeting of the Dye Users of the United Kingdom, at  
Manchester, passed a resolution fully approving of the Govern-  
ment's policy to limit the United Kingdom independent of  
Germany dyestuffs and also approving of the immediate amalga-  
mation of the principal Dye Manufacturing Companies.

## BULGARIA'S PLIGHT.

London, June 14.

A telegram from Corfu says that according to a statement by  
the Serbian Press Bureau the desertions from the Bulgarian army  
number ten to fifteen daily. These come into the Serbian lines  
and present a bedraggled and starved appearance. They say that  
the Bulgarian army is badly fed but that the Bulgarian civilians  
are in still a worse plight owing to the denuding of the country  
of its corn and cattle by the Germans.

## THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the President of  
the Paris Municipal Council has issued a reassuring statement with  
reference to the defence of Paris. He states that ample workmen  
and implements have already been obtained for entrenchments.

## THE MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT KIEF.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the first  
details of an immense munitions explosion near Kief on June 6 are  
given by the correspondent of the "Lokale Anzeiger," who says there  
were at first two tremendous crashes followed by showers of  
glass and cries of terror. Subsequently there were twelve big  
explosions and innumerable smaller ones which lasted from ten in  
the morning till late in the afternoon. The entire business life  
of the city was suspended. Carriages were commandeered post  
haste to convey the wounded to hospital. The biggest explosion  
occurred at mid-day when the city was shaken as though by an  
earthquake. People were blown off their feet and buildings  
whirled in the air. Swicinski Cathedral collapsed and the  
bell of Toiski Olester vanished in a black mass of smoke. Houses  
were blown over into the streets which became impassable with a  
smouldering mass of debris. The conflagration spread and  
enveloped the whole neighbourhood. The explosion is ascribed to  
Bolshevik machinations.

## SPLENDID WORK BY BRITISH NAVAL AVIATORS.

London, June 14.

The Admiralty announces that our aeroplanes in night and day  
operations from June 10-12, inclusive, dropped eighteen tons of  
bombs in Belgium. His was observed on the Mols and banks at  
the sea plane shed at Zeebrugge and the Maritime Station at Ostend.  
A British Squadron bombed aerodrome enemy works at Diksmuide  
and other places on the Turk-Belgian coast, and enemy fortifications  
on the Dommel river, which they attacked, and two of their boats  
were brought down in flames.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessels  
having arrived from the above  
mentioned ports, Consignees  
are hereby informed that their  
cargoes will be landed at their  
risk into the "hazardous" and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong & Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at  
Consignees' risk.  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified that they must produce  
an import permit signed by the  
Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills  
of Lading can be countersigned.  
All broken, chafed, and dam-  
aged goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will  
be examined on Tuesday, 18th  
June, at 10 a.m.  
All claims must be presented  
within a month of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which they  
cannot be recognized.  
No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
Godowns and all goods remaining  
undelivered after 19th June,  
1918, will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be affected.  
Consignees are requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
countersignature immediately.  
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY."  
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Dated the 12th June 1918.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT AND A GERMAN VESSEL.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Lima the Peruvian  
Government has placed an armed guard on a German merchant ship  
at Callao.

## ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 14.

An Italian official Message says:—Early on the morning of  
June 13 after intense artillery preparation the enemy attempted to  
force the defences of Tonale Pass, launching an infantry attack on  
Ceddy Summit and Monticello Ridge immediately north and south  
of an important road. Firm resistance broke up the enemy's  
impetus on advanced lines. Later our counter-attacks and deadly  
artillery concentration stopped the enemy and definitely drove him  
back. During the night barrage fire promptly crashed a renewed  
attempt north of the road. The enemy's losses and particularly  
his supports in the rear are very heavy. We took 130 prisoners  
belonging to four regiments.

## JEWS URGED TO JOIN ALLIES.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the Jewish news-  
papers at Salonika publish a communique from the "Grand Rabbi"  
urging the Jews in Greece to go to the front and fight for the  
Allies.

## FRENCH SUCCESSES IN MACEDONIA.

London, June 14.

A French Eastern communique states:—Operations on Mount  
Karnia and Lania have been successful. We advanced on the  
summit of Oratop to the sources of the Skumbi, also on Mount  
Kukri, and penetrated into Lisapenta. On the left we held Gupce.  
Our advance is 15 kilometres deep on a front of eight kilometres.  
We captured 11 villages, considerable booty, and over 300 prisoners.

## FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE BONDS.

Paris, June 14.

In the Senate, during the budget Debate, the Minister of  
Finance stated that the month of May, 1917, notwithstanding the  
record for sales of National Defence Bonds, namely, Frs. 1,231,  
000,000. This had exceeded last May, when the total was Frs.  
1,532,000,000. Paid alone subscriptions for 926,000,000 compared  
with Frs. 505,000,000 in May last year. These figures are the most  
eloquent view of the trials of France which Paris is presenting during.

## ITALY'S CREDIT.

Rome, June 14.

In the Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that Italy's  
internal credit was better than before October 1916.

(Continued on Page 9.)

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Editions: Western Union and Watkins  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own fully trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

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Plans, Estimates, Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Telephone Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:			
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH FEET INCHES	BREADTH FEET INCHES	DEPTH
			FEET INCHES
			NAME OF TUG
			NUMBER
<b>LOWLOCH</b>			
No. 1 Dock Lowloch	100	20	10
No. 2 Dock Lowloch	120	25	12
No. 3 Dock Lowloch	140	30	14
No. 4 Dock Lowloch	160	35	16
No. 5 Dock Lowloch	180	40	18
No. 6 Dock Lowloch	200	45	20
No. 7 Dock Lowloch	220	50	22
No. 8 Dock Lowloch	240	55	24
No. 9 Dock Lowloch	260	60	26
No. 10 Dock Lowloch	280	65	28
No. 11 Dock Lowloch	300	70	30
No. 12 Dock Lowloch	320	75	32
No. 13 Dock Lowloch	340	80	34
No. 14 Dock Lowloch	360	85	36
No. 15 Dock Lowloch	380	90	38
No. 16 Dock Lowloch	400	95	40
No. 17 Dock Lowloch	420	100	42
No. 18 Dock Lowloch	440	105	44
No. 19 Dock Lowloch	460	110	46
No. 20 Dock Lowloch	480	115	48
No. 21 Dock Lowloch	500	120	50
No. 22 Dock Lowloch	520	125	52
No. 23 Dock Lowloch	540	130	54
No. 24 Dock Lowloch	560	135	56
No. 25 Dock Lowloch	580	140	58
No. 26 Dock Lowloch	600	145	60
No. 27 Dock Lowloch	620	150	62
No. 28 Dock Lowloch	640	155	64
No. 29 Dock Lowloch	660	160	66
No. 30 Dock Lowloch	680	165	68
No. 31 Dock Lowloch	700	170	70
No. 32 Dock Lowloch	720	175	72
No. 33 Dock Lowloch	740	180	74
No. 34 Dock Lowloch	760	185	76
No. 35 Dock Lowloch	780	190	78
No. 36 Dock Lowloch	800	195	80
No. 37 Dock Lowloch	820	200	82
No. 38 Dock Lowloch	840	205	84
No. 39 Dock Lowloch	860	210	86
No. 40 Dock Lowloch	880	215	88
No. 41 Dock Lowloch	900	220	90
No. 42 Dock Lowloch	920	225	92
No. 43 Dock Lowloch	940	230	94
No. 44 Dock Lowloch	960	235	96
No. 45 Dock Lowloch	980	240	98
No. 46 Dock Lowloch	1000	245	100
No. 47 Dock Lowloch	1020	250	102
No. 48 Dock Lowloch	1040	255	104
No. 49 Dock Lowloch	1060	260	106
No. 50 Dock Lowloch	1080	265	108
No. 51 Dock Lowloch	1100	270	110
No. 52 Dock Lowloch	1120	275	112
No. 53 Dock Lowloch	1140	280	114
No. 54 Dock Lowloch	1160	285	116
No. 55 Dock Lowloch	1180	290	118
No. 56 Dock Lowloch	1200	295	120
No. 57 Dock Lowloch	1220	300	122
No. 58 Dock Lowloch	1240	305	124
No. 59 Dock Lowloch	1260	310	126
No. 60 Dock Lowloch	1280	315	128
No. 61 Dock Lowloch	1300	320	130
No. 62 Dock Lowloch	1320	325	132
No. 63 Dock Lowloch	1340	330	134
No. 64 Dock Lowloch	1360	335	136
No. 65 Dock Lowloch	1380	340	138
No. 66 Dock Lowloch	1400	345	140
No. 67 Dock Lowloch	1420	350	142
No. 68 Dock Lowloch	1440	355	144
No. 69 Dock Lowloch	1460	360	146
No. 70 Dock Lowloch	1480	365	148
No. 71 Dock Lowloch	1500	370	150
No. 72 Dock Lowloch	1520	375	152
No. 73 Dock Lowloch	1540	380	154
No. 74 Dock Lowloch	1560	385	156
No. 75 Dock Lowloch	1580	390	158
No. 76 Dock Lowloch	1600	395	160
No. 77 Dock Lowloch	1620	400	162
No. 78 Dock Lowloch	1640	405	164
No. 79 Dock Lowloch	1660	410	166
No. 80 Dock Lowloch	1680	415	168
No. 81 Dock Lowloch	1700	420	170
No. 82 Dock Lowloch	1720	425	172
No. 83 Dock Lowloch	1740	430	174
No. 84 Dock Lowloch	1760	435	176
No. 85 Dock Lowloch	1780	440	178
No. 86 Dock Lowloch	1800	445	180
No. 87 Dock Lowloch	1820	450	182
No. 88 Dock Lowloch	1840	455	184
No. 89 Dock Lowloch	1860	460	186
No. 90 Dock Lowloch	1880	465	188
No. 91 Dock Lowloch	1900	470	190
No. 92 Dock Lowloch	1920	475	192
No. 93 Dock Lowloch	1940	480	194
No. 94 Dock Lowloch	1960	485	196
No. 95 Dock Lowloch	1980	490	198
No. 96 Dock Lowloch	2000	495	200
No. 97 Dock Lowloch	2020	500	202
No. 98 Dock Lowloch	2040	505	204
No. 99 Dock Lowloch	2060	510	206
No. 100 Dock Lowloch	2080	515	208
No. 101 Dock Lowloch	2100	520	210
No. 102 Dock Lowloch	2120	525	212
No. 103 Dock Lowloch	2140	530	214
No. 104 Dock Lowloch	2160	535	216
No. 105 Dock Lowloch	2180	540	218
No. 106 Dock Lowloch	2200	545	220
No. 107 Dock Lowloch	2220	550	222
No. 108 Dock Lowloch	2240	555	224
No. 109 Dock Lowloch	2260	560	226
No. 110 Dock Lowloch	2280	565	228
No. 111 Dock Lowloch	2300	570	230
No. 112 Dock Lowloch	2320	575	232
No. 113 Dock Lowloch	2340	580	234
No. 114 Dock Lowloch	2360	585	236
No. 115 Dock Lowloch	2380	590	238
No. 116 Dock Lowloch	2400	595	240
No. 117 Dock Lowloch	2420	600	242
No. 118 Dock Lowloch	2440	605	244
No. 119 Dock Lowloch	2460	610	246
No. 120 Dock Lowloch	2480	615	248
No. 121 Dock Lowloch	2500	620	250
No. 122 Dock Lowloch	2520	625	252
No. 123 Dock Lowloch	2540	630	254
No. 124 Dock Lowloch	2560	635	256
No. 125 Dock Lowloch	2580	640	258
No. 126 Dock Lowloch	2600	645	260
No. 127 Dock Lowloch	2620	650	262
No. 128 Dock Lowloch	2640	655	264
No. 129 Dock Lowloch	2660	660	266
No. 130 Dock Lowloch	2680	665	268
No. 131 Dock Lowloch	2700	670	270
No. 132 Dock Lowloch	2720	675	272
No. 133 Dock Lowloch	2740	680	274
No. 134 Dock Lowloch	2760	685	276
No. 135 Dock Lowloch	2780	690	278
No. 136 Dock Lowloch	2800	695	280
No. 137 Dock Lowloch	2820	700	282
No. 138 Dock Lowloch	2840	705	284
No. 139 Dock Lowloch	2860	710	286
No. 140 Dock Lowloch	2880	715	288
No. 141 Dock Lowloch	2900	720	290
No. 142 Dock Lowloch	2920	725	292
No. 143 Dock Lowloch	2940	730	294
No. 144 Dock Lowloch	2960	735	296
No. 145 Dock Lowloch	2980	740	298
No. 146 Dock Lowloch	3000	745	300
No. 147 Dock Lowloch	3020	750	302
No. 148 Dock Lowloch	3040	755	304
No. 149 Dock Lowloch	3060	760	306
No. 150 Dock Lowloch	3080	765	308
No. 151 Dock Lowloch	3100	770	310
No. 152 Dock Lowloch	3120	775	312
No. 153 Dock Lowloch	3140	780	314
No. 154 Dock Lowloch	3160	785	316
No. 155 Dock Lowloch	3180	790	318
No. 156 Dock Lowloch	3200	795	320
No. 157 Dock Lowloch	3220	800	322
No. 158 Dock Lowloch	3240	805	324
No. 159 Dock Lowloch	3260	810	326
No. 160 Dock Lowloch	3280	815	328
No. 161 Dock Lowloch	3300	820	330
No. 162 Dock Lowloch	3320	825	332
No. 163 Dock Lowloch	3340	830	334
No. 164 Dock Lowloch	3360	835	336
No. 165 Dock Lowloch	3380	840	338
No. 166 Dock Lowloch	3400	845	340
No. 167 Dock Lowloch	3420	850	342
No. 168 Dock Lowloch	3440	855	344
No. 169 Dock Lowloch	3460	860	346
No. 170 Dock Lowloch	3480	865	348
No. 171 Dock Lowloch	3500	870	350
No. 172 Dock Lowloch	3520	875	352
No. 173 Dock Lowloch	3540	880	354
No. 174 Dock Lowloch	3560	885	356
No. 175 Dock Lowloch	3580	890	358
No. 176 Dock Lowloch	3600	895	360
No. 177 Dock Lowloch	3620	900	362
No. 178 Dock Lowloch	3640	905	364
No. 179 Dock Lowloch	3660	910	366
No. 180 Dock Lowloch	3680	915	368
No. 181 Dock Lowloch	3700	920	370
No. 182 Dock Lowloch	3720	925	372
No. 183 Dock Lowloch	3740	930	374
No. 184 Dock Lowloch	3760	935	376
No. 185 Dock Lowloch	3780	940	378
No. 186 Dock Lowloch	3800	945	380
No. 187 Dock Lowloch	3820	950	382
No. 188 Dock Lowloch	3840	955	384
No. 189 Dock Lowloch	3860	960	386
No. 190 Dock Lowloch	3880	965	388
No. 191 Dock Lowloch	3900	970	390
No. 192 Dock Lowloch	3920	975	392
No. 193 Dock Lowloch	3940	980	394
No. 194 Dock Lowloch	3960	985	396
No. 195 Dock Lowloch	3980	990	398
No. 196 Dock Lowloch	4000	995	400
No. 197 Dock Lowloch	4020	1000	402
No. 198 Dock Lowloch	4040	1005	404
No. 199 Dock Lowloch	4060	1010	406
No. 200 Dock Lowloch	4080	1015	408
No. 201 Dock Lowloch	4100	1020	410
No. 202 Dock Lowloch	4120	1025	412
No. 203 Dock Lowloch	4140	1030	414
No. 204 Dock Lowloch	4160	1035	416
No. 205 Dock Lowloch	4180	1040	418
No. 206 Dock Lowloch	4200	1045	420
No. 207 Dock Lowloch	4220	1050	422
No. 208 Dock Lowloch	4240	1055	424
No. 209 Dock Lowloch	4260	1060	426
No. 210 Dock Lowloch	4280	1065	428
No. 211 Dock Lowloch	4300	1070	430
No. 212 Dock Lowloch	4320	1075	432
No. 213 Dock Lowloch	4340	1080	434
No. 214 Dock Lowloch	4360	1085	436
No. 215 Dock Lowloch	4380	1090	438
No. 216 Dock Lowloch	4400	1095	440
No. 217 Dock Lowloch	4420	1100	442
No. 218 Dock Lowloch	4440	1105	444
No. 219 Dock Lowloch	4460	1110	446
No. 220 Dock Lowloch	4480	1115	448
No. 221 Dock Lowloch	4500	1120	450
No. 222 Dock Lowloch	4520	1125	452
No. 223 Dock Lowloch	4540	1130	454
No. 224 Dock Lowloch	4560	1135	456
No. 225 Dock Lowloch	4580	1140	458
No. 226 Dock Lowloch	4600	1145	460
No. 227 Dock Lowloch	4620	1150	462
No. 228 Dock Lowloch	4640	1155	464
No. 229 Dock Lowloch	4660	1160	466
No. 230 Dock Lowloch	4680	1165	468
No. 231 Dock Lowloch	4700	1170	470
No. 232 Dock Lowloch	4720	1175	472
No. 233 Dock Lowloch	4740	1180	474
No. 234 Dock Lowloch	4760	1185	476
No. 235 Dock Lowloch	4780	1190	478
No. 236 Dock Lowloch	4800	1195	480
No. 237 Dock Lowloch	4820	1200	482
No. 238 Dock Lowloch	4840	1205	484
No. 239 Dock Lowloch	4860	1210	486
No. 240 Dock Lowloch	4880	1215	488
No. 241 Dock Lowloch	4900	1220	490
No. 242 Dock Lowloch	4920	1225	492
No. 243 Dock Lowloch	4940	1230	494
No. 244 Dock Lowloch	4960	1235	496
No. 245 Dock Lowloch	4980	1240	498
No. 246 Dock Lowloch	5000	1245	500
No. 247 Dock Lowloch	5020	1250	502
No. 248 Dock Lowloch	5040	1255	504
No. 249 Dock Lowloch	5060	1260	506
No. 250 Dock Lowloch	5080	1265	508
No. 251 Dock Lowloch	5100	1270	510
No. 252 Dock Lowloch	5120	1275	



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## LORD MILNER'S CONFIDENCE.

London, June 15.  
Lord Milner, speaking at Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, said it was an uplifting thought in the darkest trial the country had ever experienced that we are a more united nation than we have been in living memory. Germany's war lords had made the issue clear. The military party had all Germany under its foot and her ideal of future mankind is a central European bloc of irresistible strength supported by giant industries and drawing raw material from the rest of the world on Germany's terms—a peace with servile States working for the profit of a paramount empire. This is illustrated today in the case of Russia and Rumania. It is certain that object is unobtainable. (Cheers). They will fail as every attempt to subjugate the world by a single soul has failed from the Roman Empire to Napoleon. Today we are at the climax of Germany's power, therefore we have to fight as never before in all our history—as our great and noble French Allies are fighting today, with every ounce of strength until the great reserve which the cause of freedom still possesses has time to fully mobilise. The German War Minister has been sneering at those reserves, saying they are inconsiderable. He laughs best who laughs last. I think he will live to regret those sneers. I am confident of help coming from other States, especially of America. If I could tell you of the numbers we have put in the field since the great battle began, which we are now putting in and which we shall put in immediately, the numbers would astonish you. But this is not enough. No effort can be great enough where everything we hold dear is at stake. Concluding Lord Milner warned against criticising our Allies or ex-Allies. Nothing was more unreasonable than to abuse Russia. The moral unity of the Allies is the basis and root greatness of our common cause. It is our most precious asset.

## IRISH UNREST.

London, June 15.  
A Proclamation in the Dublin "Gazette" applies sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887 to the following counties—Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, King's, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone and West Meath and the county boroughs of Cork and Limerick. Sections 3 and 4 provide for change of venue and trial by special juries.

## GERMAN AIMS REVEALED.

London, June 15.  
A remarkable book has been published by the German Socialist Deputy Doctor Lensen, entitled "Three years of world domination" in which the real relation between German economic policy and militarism is more frankly stated than it has perhaps ever been in the German language. Doctor Lensen shows how Germany's economic policy was by high protective tariffs to monopolize the home market and to create such huge profits as would enable immense industrial expansion and successful exploitation of foreign markets. By close cohesion of industry and finance there was to be organised in Germany and syndicates. Doctor Lensen waxed enthusiastic over this wonderful industrial organisation backed by the State which has enabled Germany to force their way into foreign countries. "German diplomacy was constantly at the service of German finance with a strong army and navy in the background." Germany had a destiny to fulfil which made war inevitable. He repeatedly exults in the charges of barbarism against Germany, saying such charges are really a measure of foreign admiration. Briefly, Doctor Lensen maintains Germany's mission. This was a war to overthrow both Russia and Britain. He expresses contempt for France and as for Austria he opines it has lost the necessity for its existence. He speaks of liberalism and democracy as English catchwords. The "Times," which publishes lengthy extracts from the book, regards it as important as showing what the ordinary German Socialist thinks but does not dare to say, also as justifying Mr. Balfour's recently expressed opinion that German commercial policy forms a substantive part of her general aim at world dominion.

## DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Paris, June 15.  
General Guillaumat, Commander of the Army in the Orient, has been appointed Military Governor of Paris vice General Dubail, who has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 15.  
An Italian semi-official message states: Prisoners illuminate the importance of the enemy defeat yesterday. The object was to break into Comanica Valley, the first day's objective being Ponte-di-Legna. The greatest precautions were taken to effect a surprise. Infantry were conveyed to the line at the last moment by motor lorries, an entire division being flung into action, according to the latest German assaulting tactics, against the slopes of Cady Summit. The storming parties were nearly everywhere crushed under a hail of shrapnel. The enemy gained a footing in only three of the most advanced and isolated Italian posts from which they were driven out by counter-attacks.

An Italian official message says: British aeroplanes on the morning of the 13th, dropped eleven hundred kilograms of explosives on Cattaro. Although heavily fired at by anti-aircraft guns and also attacked by enemy chasseurs they returned undamaged.

The King of Italy has reviewed the Czech-Slovak Corps which is now in readiness to fight for Italy.

## BRITISH REPARATION.

The Hague, June 15.  
The Foreign Minister has announced that Britain expressed deep regret at the loss of a steam pilot vessel and several lives owing to a navigational error in laying a mine outside the declared mine-field which caused the disaster. The British have offered to indemnify for loss of the vessel and also the families of the victims of the disaster.

## HOLLAND'S GREAT WORK.

Amsterdam, June 15.  
Sir George Cave, in welcoming British war prisoners from Germany on arrival at Scherdingen paid a tribute to the goodwill and generous hospitality of the Netherlands Government to war prisoners. He said Holland had rendered many great services to the world but none greater than those rendered during this war.

## RUSSO-UKRAINIAN TREATY.

Amsterdam, June 15.  
At Kiev the provisional Russo-Ukrainian Treaty has been signed. It provided for the cessation of hostilities, the return home of the respective nationals and an exchange of war prisoners, and it prepares for an exchange of railway material and new commercial relations.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## PEACE BY VICTORY.

Washington, June 15.  
The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated in President Wilson's reply to the message from M. Poincaré mentioned last night. President Wilson added "It is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right."

## BADGES FOR MARINERS.

London, June 15.  
The Board of Trade announces the award of Torpedo Badges to British merchant seafarers who were serving on a vessel torpedoed or mined if thereafter they complete a further voyage on a British vessel, with a bar for every time they are again torpedoed or mined, five bars being exchangeable for a five pointed star.

## EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, June 15.  
An East Africa official message says: Our pursuing columns after minor encounters, entered Malakma unopposed on the 15th. The enemy retreated southwards towards the Ligony river.

(Continued on page 10.)

## GERMAN WAY WITH STRIKERS.

## Protest in Prussian Diet.

Speaking in the Budget Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 8th February, a Social Democrat deputy, referring to the German strikes affirmed that they broke out entirely spontaneously. In Berlin, he said, the workmen were driven directly on the streets by the closing of the Trade Union buildings by the prohibition of meetings, and by the dissolution of the strike committee. They were also embittered by the suppression of *Vorwärts*. The police then adopted harsh measures.

The speaker described how Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, on hearing of collisions in the Moabit district proceeded in that direction, and on meeting a group of about thirty persons sought to calm them. As a matter of fact they were quite calm. Two persons then arrived from Moabit and reported that incidents had occurred there, and at the same moment twenty policemen appeared and dispersed these thirty people. Herr Scheidemann, too, who was finally left standing alone, was actually assaulted by the police. One policeman said, "That's the fellow Scheidemann," whereupon four policemen roughly handled the deputy.

Herr Scheidemann turned to a lieutenant who declared he had no authority because the captain had control, but the latter said: "That's all right. You can pass on." When the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* published an account of this incident, which could only have emanated from the police, Herr Scheidemann desired to explain the affair in *Vorwärts*, but was prevented by the censor. The speaker concluded by emphatically urging the Government to adopt a different attitude in the suffrage and food questions, otherwise further and more dangerous outbreaks of the people's anger were to be feared. The Prussian Minister of the Interior, Herr Drews, in reply, said that the strikes had in an unprecedented manner served the desires and interests of the enemy. The attitude of the Russian negotiators in the last few days had clearly shown, the Minister asserted, that their idea was to bring about general disintegration and anarchy in all States, especially Germany. The echo of the strike in the Russian Press was characteristic of the manner in which it had been exploited. In Paris and London special editions were published with great headlines such as "Germany's Collapse." The war will in England, France, and America had been strengthened by the strikes, which had therefore prolonged the war.

The Minister pointed out that the Imperial Court had declared such strikes high treason as every strike damaged the striking power of the Army, and expressed his regret that the Social Democratic Party had not unconditionally condemned the strikes. He added that it had not yet been ascertained from whom the wild appeals to strike emanated, but it was presumed the workmen had been incited by foreign agents. The Government was of course ready to negotiate with political parties and the Trade Union leaders, but

## DEATH OF PANAMA PRESIDENT.

Mr. Jose C. de Obaldia, Consul for Panama sends us the following copy of a telegram received to-day from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announcing the death of His Excellency Ramon M. Valdes, President of the Republic of Panama.

Panama Consul, Hongkong.—In case London Legation has not cabled you, inform with deep sorrow death President Valdes, third instant. Urriola in charge executive power.—Exteriores. His Excellency Cirilo L. Urriola, mentioned in the despatch as having assumed charge of the Executive Power, is the "Premier designate," or Vice President of the Republic.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mrs. Ralphs.

No. 1 V. A. D.  
Commandant, Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Members are reminded of the Meeting (Competition) to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Triangular bandages and splints will be required.

## Fire on a Steamer.

Late on Saturday night people who pay heed to ships' sirens were aware of the fact that a ship in the harbour was in distress; and though many gathered on the Quay, little could be seen. Aa. Victim, lying at No. 8 Quay, was in fact slightly on fire, the outbreak occurring in the store room of the aft peak. The No. 1 fire boat attended and after only a short while succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The amount of damage is small and there is apparently no injury to the vessel itself. The origin of the fire is a matter of conjecture only, but as some workman had been at work at the spot it is thought to be due to carelessness.

a discussion under pressure of criminal threats had to be refused. The Independent Socialists had frustrated negotiations between the Chancellor and Trade Union officials.

Herr Drews then read a report according to which Herr Scheidemann was not assaulted by the police, but was only ordered away, and was finally led away when he attempted to break through the cordon. The first shots came from the crowd. The Minister finally stated that *Vorwärts* was prohibited because it had repeatedly transgressed the censorship regulation, and that the Trade Union building was closed because the dissolved strike committees met there.

Speaking later, the Social Democratic deputy said it was a great mistake on the part of the Russians if they thought wild confusion similar to that prevailing in Russia would sweep prevail in Germany.

## THE S.S. "NANKING."

## New Boat for Pacific Run.

Telegraphic information has been received in the Hongkong Agency of the China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. to the effect that their new steamer the s.s. Nanking has been now completed, and is ready to enter their Trans-Pacific service. The new vessel will leave San Francisco on June 29, calling at Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. She will sail from Hongkong on July 31, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu to San Francisco.

By the addition of this new vessel the China Mail S.S. Co. is now able to give an unsurpassed freight and passenger service between the Orient and America, and will offer a sailing once in every five weeks.

The fares by this new vessel will be 1st class \$250 (American gold), payable at the current rate of exchange. The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is now ready to make bookings in all classes by this ship.

## SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, June 8, state:—We have again to record a week of small dealings without any features of special interest. The position of Rubbers in unchanged, and possible investors are considering their resources for possible bargains at a future date. In the Cotton market the feeling is somewhat better owing to rumours of the pending adjustment of inter-branch differences, and while the recent mixing of Swatow Channel and other similar happenings do not point that way, it must be admitted that in this solid country when great changes come, they do so with suddenness and when least expected. General Securities are unchanged. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 47½; the Dollar rate being 72.825.

Debentures.—Slightly more demand obtained, and of the business transacted we quote the following examples:—Municipal 6 per cent. (1903) 94½; (1909) 90½; Land Investment 6 per cent. (1902) 95½; Waterwork 6 per cent. 86½; and Central Stores 6 per cent. at 80.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai: The appearance of a few buyers raised the price from \$550 sellers to \$555, but the demand being satisfied shares are now obtainable at the latter figure.

Land and Hotels.—Anglo-French fail of sellers at 72½, and Investments, wanted at 69, are firmly held. Hotels: Offers of \$12.00 fail to elicit shares.

Cotton Mills.—The market, no longer falling, appears to be marking time. Orientals have improved their position from 49 to 52½. Yungt's spool have buyers at 8. International: At the meeting held on 5th instant the liquidation of the Company and the sale of the undertaking to a Japanese syndicate was confirmed.

Insurance.—Prices are unchanged since last week and in nearly every case there are buyers at quotations.

Docks and Engineerings.—Shanghai have been somewhat neglected and shares offer freely at 110. New Engineerings remain in demand at 17½.

Rubbers.—Sellers now prevail and in the absence of buying orders business is impossible. Tobacco: The annual general meeting will be held on the 27th instant; accounts not yet to hand, but the dividend will probably be 12s. 6d.

Miscellaneous.—Caltys: The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7½% payable on 14th instant. Electric Construction: The Directors advertise final dividend and bonus amounting, after deduction of income tax, to 10½% per share as now payable. Gas are wanted at 21½; and Telephone ex dividend, and bonus at 74½. Waterworks: The application list for the issue of 3,000 new shares closed on 9th instant; we are given to understand that the full number was not applied for.

## HEAVY RAINS.

## Over Five Inches in Twenty-four Hours.

The heavy rains of the past few days culminated in torrential downpours during the week-end, with the result that, for the first time for the year, the corresponding figures for 1917 have been exceeded. A week ago, we were just about ten inches below the average; to-day the total reads 34.87 inches against 31.99 a year ago. Between 10 a.m. yesterday and 10 a.m. to-day the fall has been 5.01 inches.

Some idea of the constant rains may be gathered from the following figures giving the fall in each instance for twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. on the dates mentioned:—June 11th, .88 inches; June 12th, 2.29 inches; June 13th, 1.16 inches; June 14th, 2.53 inches; June 15th, 2.68 inches; June 16th, 16.3 inches; June 17th, 5.01 inches; making a total during the complete week of 16.20 inches.

The effects of the heavy rains are apparent in many directions. The low-lying districts of the city have suffered through flooding, and this morning several streets were well under water. At Happy Valley the Racecourse is inundated in many places, while the Polo Ground almost be used for boating purposes. The garden in front of the Supreme Court is completely under water, giving the appearance of a pretty miniature lake with two tiny tree-covered islands in the middle. The Hongkong Cricket Club ground is also well covered with water.

Quite a number of minor landslides are reported from various localities on the island and at least two or three more serious ones. These latter include one at Kennedy Road, which has since been cleared; another at Pokfulam Road, which has blocked the thoroughfare; and yet another at Belcher's Street, West Point, where a great deal of debris has been washed down on to the road. None of these have resulted in any serious happenings as yet, but it is feared that many more slides will be reported if the rain continues; in any case, the full effects of the present rains may not be felt for a day or two yet.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

The report of the above Bank for 1917 states:—The net profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £22,176 11s. 4d. brought forward from last Account, amount to \$201,182 12s. 2d. From this sum has to be deducted \$33,750, being interim dividend of 6 per cent., less Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" shares paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917.

The Directors have added \$50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to \$850,000), \$11,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written \$10,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of 6 per cent., less Income Tax, for the second half of the year (making 12 per cent. for the year) and a bonus of 2 per cent., less Income Tax, leaving a balance of \$55,432 1s. 2d. to be carried forward.

It is with very great regret the Directors have to record the death, in May last, of their esteemed colleague, Mr. James Campbell, Lord Carmichael, G.O.B.I., K.C.M.G., who has been appointed to a seat on the Board.

## Galawini Possession of Ammunition.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of ammunition. The defendant, who has only just arrived in the Colony on the Amakusa Maru, was found to have the ammunition concealed in his kit. His defence was that he was taking the ammunition to his native village, for self-protection. His Worship imposed a fine of \$12, when the

## THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

## Defendants to Have Full Costs.

The following is the Paines Judge's judgment on the issues at issue in the action between the official Receiver against the Fo Yuen, Ma Chao Lung and Lee Hyan.—The defendants having had judgment entered for them in this action, the question of costs has been separately argued. The successful parties have had to resist a claim, based upon allegations of fraud and fraudulent conspiracy, and are therefore entitled to their costs, unless it is just that they should be deprived of them for misconduct. On the facts as I find them it would be unreasonable to take away the costs of a defendant who has been fighting an unfounded charge of fraud—in order to benefit the individual who for his own purposes has caused that charge to be brought with a full knowledge of its falsity. My decision on the question of fraud means not only that defendants succeeded as against Ku on the real issues before me, but it implies also a finding in their favour on an overwhelming majority of subordinate questions which were bitterly contested. Defendants to have full costs of action.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Owing to the continuance of rain, the water in the city, which had gradually subsided a few days ago, is again rising rapidly. All the vegetable fields in the neighbourhood are flooded and the inhabitants are thus without vegetables. A report from Wachow states that the water is now 30 ft. 3 inches.

After many days, Yuen Tai's army has retired from Shaki city in Heungshan and the Canton troops, led by the Sand Field Protectors, have entered the city. The passenger junks only resumed running a couple of days ago, with great numbers of refugees for Canton, Hongkong and Macao. It is said that all the big firms and silk piece goods shops have been ransacked by the latter troops and that said families have been looted. The houses in the city are now closed as at New Year holidays and the inhabitants are leaving in large numbers.

## IDEAL FOR YOUR LITTLE ONES.

Every careful parent will insist that medicines given to children should be absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free from narcotic drugs. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed not to contain one atom of any harmful drug or opiate. One tiny tablet easily crushed between thumb and finger is a sufficient dose for an infant from the day of its birth to six months old. Elder children in proportion.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe, console, and promote calm natural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are recommended for soothing troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, fever, worms. They promote good appetite and regular development. Obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

## THE TROUBLE IN THE INTERIOR.

is quickly remedied by Pinkettes, the little gentle laxative; laxatives which neither gripe nor purge.

## PINKETTES

dispel constipation, biliousness, flat-headache, regulate the liver, clear the complexion and aid the appetite. Of chemists, also post free 80 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.



## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

## THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

London, June 13. Our squadrons on the French front destroyed 15 enemy aeroplanes. Some fell in flames and others broke in the air. One British machine is missing. On the British front we destroyed five German machines and drove down two uncontrollable. Two British machines are missing. We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the daytime on various targets, including a junction, also railways at Courtrai, Armentieres and Chaulnes, a dump at Bapaume, and docks at Bruges. Many heavy bombs were dropped on Meuseval railway station and sidings during two successful raids yesterday afternoon. A squadron to-day attacked Traves station, and another squadron dropped a ton of bombs on factories and station at Dillingen. Direct hits were observed on two furnaces at Dillingen. Simultaneously, factories and the station at Hagebungen were subjected to attack. Enemy aircraft attacked our bombers. One German aeroplane was destroyed and two were driven down. One British machine is missing.

London, June 14. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—Along the Meuse the counter-attack pushed back the enemy, whereby we recaptured the whole of the enemy yesterday's gains. This morning our infantry cleared out the last enemy remnants from Melcourt, on the south bank of the Meuse. Between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest the enemy, attacking on a front of four miles, crossed the Dommeiers plateau, and obtained footing on the west side of the ravine separating it from the Montigny and Monte Fontaine plateau. Although markedly inferior in numbers the French are resisting gallantly, and the enemy progress is slow and costly. The enemy has so far engaged five divisions on this battlefield, of whom two were fresh. At present the attack is apparently only a large diversion with the object of drawing our reserves from that main battlefield west of the Oise, where since Tuesday the enemy had consistently the worst of the fighting. On June 11th the enemy sought by a general attack in great force to transform the terribly costly successes of the first two days' fighting into a decisive victory, but the intention was foiled by a French counter-attack which broke up his preparations, restoring to us an important series of positions.

Thus the enemy's whole front was thrown into a state of confusion on the third day, and on the following day he merely attempted local attacks, but without result. If to-day passes without fresh efforts we may conclude for the present that the enemy has had enough, and that the army which stopped the first rush in March can claim the honour of bringing the third onslaught to a standstill. The object of the enemy in this battle was the possession of the forests barring the approaches to Paris on the north. This battle of the forests will be remembered as another victory for the French command and the indomitable French infantry.

London, June 14. An American communique, issued yesterday, stated:—We captured the last German position at Belleau Wood yesterday afternoon, and 30 prisoners.

London, June 14. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids last night in the neighbourhoods of Neuville-Vitasse and Givenchy-La Bassée. Patrol encounters were to our advantage south-westward of Gurrelle and north-westward of Merville. A strong attack early to-day on our new post south-westward of Morris was completely repulsed. There was active hostile artillery firing in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe Valley.

London, June 14. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening stated:—The only enemy move to-day was an unsuccessful attack at Courcelles. The enemy seems to have accepted defeat along the rest of the front between Montdidier and the Oise. The German advance during the past five days of the battle has been along and east of Meuse Valley. They were not only stopped west of the valley, but in some cases were driven back beyond their original departure line. Their progress elsewhere is due to the topographical conditions favouring the enemy. Heavy enemy attacks on Thursday on a one-and-a-half miles front on the line Belleau—Bourches, preceded by an intense artillery fire, completely broke down, leaving our positions intact. The enemy's losses were severe. Our airmen on the night of June 12th effectively bombed the stations at Dommy and Barencourt, north-westward of Meuse. All our machines returned.

London, June 14. A Paris communique states:—The Germans powerfully counter-attacked between Courcelles and north of Mory, but were caught by our fire and compelled to retire to their starting-point, with heavy loss and without approaching our positions. The material captured in our attacks on June 11th included 10 guns, of which four were heavy guns, and numerous machine guns. The day was quiet between the Oise and the Aisne. The enemy south of the Aisne continued his drive between the Aisne and the Forests Villers-Cotterets, but were repulsed at most points.

London, June 14. The enemy gained a footing in the village Laverne. All his attempts to debauch from Ooeuvres and advance west of Verbeville Farm completely failed. The enemy did not renew his attacks in the afternoon. The Germans momentarily penetrated our lines north of Corcy, but were ejected, and we restored our positions entirely. There was lively artillery firing in the region of Oarq and in the direction of Champlatt and Le Pontelle. There was quiet elsewhere.

Our bombing squadrons yesterday dropped 16 tons of projectiles in the battle zone and 25 tons at night on June 12th-13th on cantonments, convoys, marching troops and the enemy rear. They bombed also the villages Riquebourg, Reuons-sur-Mats, Orville Sorel, and the regions of Roys and Naingicourt. Several fires were observed. Sixteen enemy aeroplanes were killed or disabled. Thirteen enemy machines were killed by gunfire during the first week of June.

London, June 14. The Germans yesterday continued to push westwards near Soissons, where they are trying to envelop Villers-Cotterets forest and squeeze out the French who remain north of the Aisne. Their effort had little result. They were held on the whole new front between Montdidier and Noyon, while between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest they have only progressed about two miles in two days, though they succeeded in effecting a lodgement at three points north of the forest. Such lodgements, however, are of little value. This battle, in which the fighting has reverted to the primitive stage, trenches are practically non-existent, the combatants using natural cover, creeping and camouflaging their helmets with green leaves. Such advances as the Germans have achieved have, however, been uniform, and only effected at the heaviest loss. The latter, indeed, continues a vital factor in the strategic situation, together with the fact that the Americans' weight is beginning to tell. Correspondents dwell upon the difficulties of the enemy in reinforcing his front line and filling up gaps in divisions with men partially recovered from wounds, with poor troops withdrawn from Basia, and miners and workmen hurriedly mobilised. But a serious feature is the fact that the Bavarian Crown Prince still retains the bulk of the reserve intact, which he can use wherever he likes, either in Flan-

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

ders or east of Rheims. There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time. The Allies are suffering from a lack of man-eating room. French experts, who loudly praise Generalissimo Foch's handling of the troops, point out that he is, though in a much lesser degree, now enjoying an advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, the ability to quickly move troops to different points, as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of a semi-circle.

London, June 14. French experts agree that the Germans now recognize that they cannot continue their present costly offensive and simultaneously attack the British front, which is expected soon. It is estimated that fifty German divisions have been engaged between Rheims and Noyon and thirty between Noyon and Montdidier. The latter lost half of its effective while many of Ludendorff's general reserves have already participated in the battle. It is stated that there will be documentary evidence that in General von Hutier's offensive between 30 and 34 divisions lost extraordinarily. A well-known French General from the battle declares "The Germans have got their bellyful".

## UNUSUAL TRAFFIC FROM PARIS.

London, June 14. Reuter's Paris correspondent states that Le Temps says the spectacle of carriages and omnibuses crowding to the stations full of luggage must not be regarded as indicating a general exodus in consequence of the German offensive, though undoubtedly many people are taking to their usual holiday resorts, and, of course, the usual holiday traffic is also appreciably diminished owing to the severe losses during recent months.

## SUBMARINISM GREATLY LESSENED.

London, June 14. Reuter's Paris correspondent says that a semi-official report that submarineism has lessened greatly in the western and central English Channel since the blockading of Zebruges and Ostend. The number of submarines operating has also appreciably diminished owing to the severe losses during recent months.

## SHANGHAI TANK WEEK.

London, June 14. Reuter's Shanghai correspondent says that during the British Tank Week at Shanghai Britons subscribed \$429,605, equivalent to nearly \$71 per capita; the Allies \$14,590; and neutrals \$5,200. During a subsequent Chinese Tank Week the Chinese subscribed \$119,100, which is a most gratifying testimonial to the Chinese good feeling towards Great Britain.

## IMPERIAL WAR CABINET MEETING.

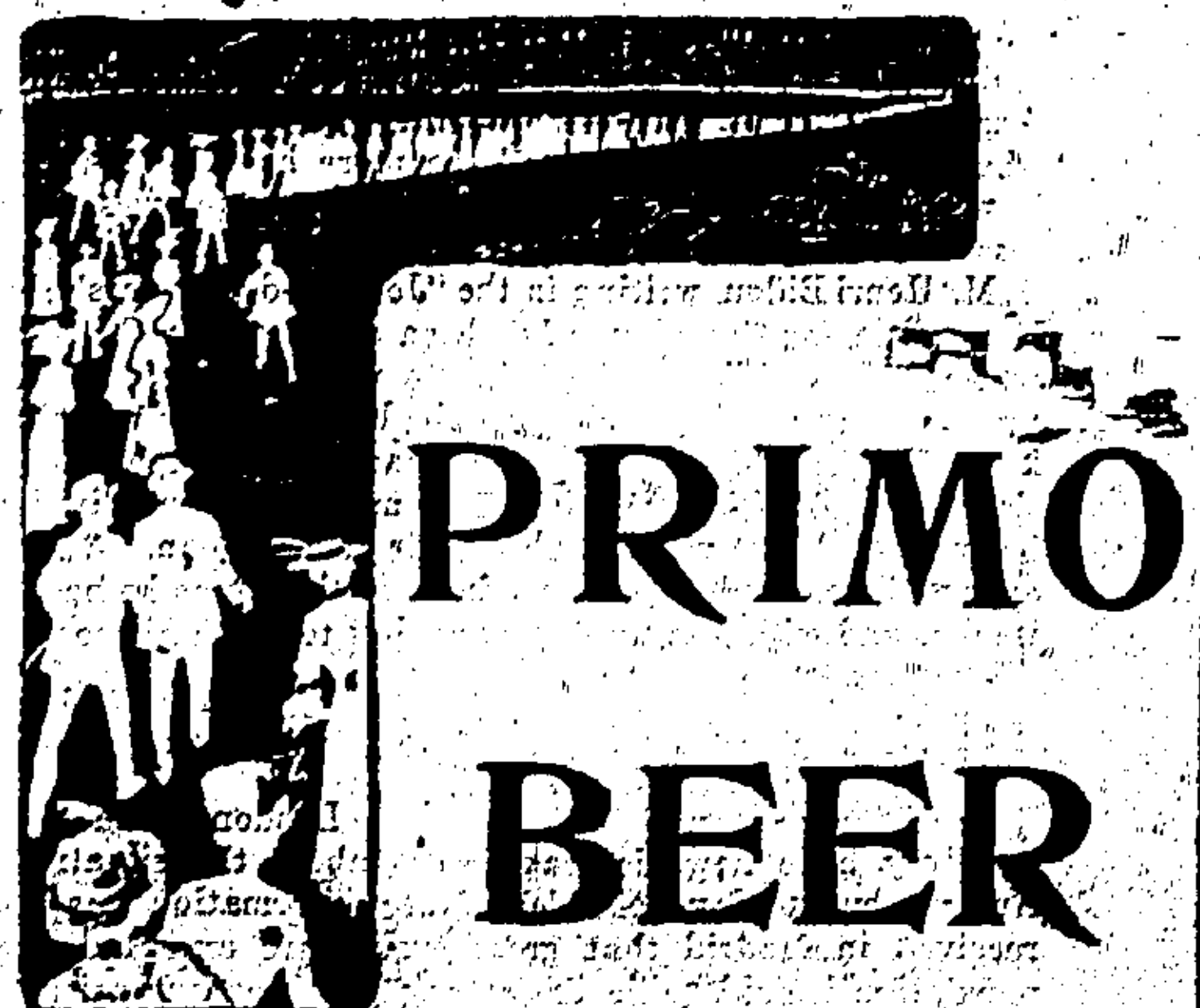
London, June 13. The second sitting of the Imperial War Cabinet was held to-day. A feature of this year's Conference is that the Dominions' Ministers have been furnished with rooms in the offices of the War Cabinet, Whitehall Gardens. A Parliamentary supper will be given the Dominions' representatives in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, on June 21st, by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

London, June 14. The Daily Telegraph states there is reason to believe that, with the view of relieving the War Cabinet of the overwhelming pressure of work, it has been decided to establish a second, or domestic, Cabinet to deal with purely home affairs. Sir George Cave may be appointed liaison Minister to co-ordinate the action of the two Cabinets, of both of which he will be a member. The War Cabinet will thus become a real Imperial Cabinet, forming the nucleus of any scheme of federation that may be eventually adopted.

London, June 13. The Maharajah of Patiala, who is representing the Princes of India at the Imperial War Cabinet, interviewed by Reuter, said speaking on behalf of the ruling Princes, what India had done was only a forerunner of what she will do in defence of the common Empire. India to-day was more sure than ever of the greatest justice and humanity of the Allied cause, and was proud to take her full share in the great work of removing from the world its greatest menace. German propaganda had been active in India, but India would have none of it. There was no country in the Empire where British rule was more valued and loved than in India and it was absolutely essential for India's welfare. Reorganizing had been very satisfactory, and it would still be more satisfactory, and all requirements would be fully met. Regarding a menace towards India, owing to the Russian debacle, "India will be quite ready to do everything necessary to prevent the introduction of German influence, political or commercial, and maintain the integrity of our borders. We can also rely concerning this on the promise of His Majesty the Amir, who has already afforded such convincing proofs of loyalty to his word."

## VISITING

## THE HOME OF



STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.  
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

## BEAUTY IN THE SLUMS.

A Lady's Work in S.E. London.

A little bit of Bond street has recently been transported to the slums of South-East London. It stands with walls and doors resplendent in fresh blue paint, offering to passers-by dainty and artistic articles at prices suited to pockets of the neighbourhood.

It was opened by the Educational Needlecraft Association in co-operation with Miss Margaret McMillan, whose Baby Camp and Health Clinic at Deptford is well known, and is part of a scheme to bring beauty to the slums. All the children attending her camp school now wear tasteful overalls, designed and made at the showrooms, for Miss McMillan believes that if you put a child into clean and pretty clothes ten hours of the day it will begin to develop a feeling of self-respect.

Miss McMillan has another scheme in which the shop plays a part. She has eight young women in training for nursery teachers at the Baby Camp, who are being taught in accordance with what she calls the Montessori system for grown-up people. Subjects which encourage self-expression, such as voice production, music, drawing, and language are given the first place. Half the time is spent in study and lectures, the other half in caring for the children in the Crecos or the Rachel McMillan Baby Camp, a nursery school for munition-makers' children who are between the ages of 3 and 7.

The training school has been open for about three months, and Miss McMillan hopes it will be but the nucleus of a much bigger thing. "I am inundated with applications from girls who wish to become probationers, but I have only room for twelve," she says. "If the Government will give me an annual grant I will train 50 of them."

At the end of a two or three years' course of training the students, who are to be known as the "Rachel McMillan" nurses in memory of Miss McMillan's sister, will be qualified to take charge of a school.

## Blind Piano Tuners.

With one exception all the tuners employed by a well-known firm of piano makers were blind, it was stated at St. Pancras Tribunal. At the same court the appeal was adjourned for medical re-examination of a 27 year old ware-housman, who was said to be totally blind in one eye and partially blind in the other.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/2 3/4
30 d/s	3/2 3/4
60 d/s	3/3 1/4
4 m/s	3/3 1/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	137 1/2
T/T Japan	146
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77
co & New York	77
T/T Java	148 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	440
Demand, Paris	440 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	3/4
4 m/s. D/F	3/4 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	78 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	455
6 m/s. France	460
Demand, Germany	77 1/4
Demand, New York	77 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	154 1/4
Demand, Singapore	157 1/2
On Haiphong	157 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	157 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	475 1/2
Sovereign	610 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.80
Bar Silver, per cent.	48 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	\$1.00 prem.
10	\$2.00 prem.
5	\$2.00 prem.
1	\$2.00 prem.
Caution	3 1/2 d/s.

## BANKS

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (5% of the Capital) La France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot. General Manager—A. J. Fournelle.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, YUNNANFOU, HANKOW, PEKING.

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HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
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7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
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8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
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8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.



# Golofina

## CIGARS

are always fresh  
because an ever  
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### LEADING TOBACCONISTS

The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 8)  
THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, June 14.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: French patrols northward of Bailloult brought in a few prisoners during the night. Reporting on aviation he says: Low clouds and poor visibility impeded air-work on the 13th, but our machines took advantage of spells of clearer weather and dropped nine tons of bombs on Zebrugge mole and Armentières and Comines stations, also on targets in the French battle area. We destroyed ten German aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrollable. The British lost five. Heavy mists prevented night flying.

Germans Repulsed Attacks.

London, June 14.  
A wireless German official message says: We repulsed French attacks between Voormezele and Vierstraat and prisoners 150. We repulsed counter-attacks in the neighbourhood of Courcelles and Mery also in the Matz region. We penetrated the forest of Villers Catteret. The Crown Prince since 27th May has captured 1,050 guns.

Successful British Operation.

London, June 15.  
English and Scottish battalions, sixty in a successful local operation northward of Bethune. Successful raids in the Villers Bretonneux sector yielded a few prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid on a post in Aveluy Wood. Local night fighting occurred eastward of Nieppe Forest.

America's Fine Fighting Men.

London, June 15.  
Reuters' correspondent at the American Headquarters, wiring on June 14th, says: The plain facts of the past month's fighting are that wherever the Germans have met Americans the Germans have been beaten, paying more dearly for defeat than the Americans paid for victory. The Americans resemble our Dominion soldiers more than home-born men. They are not going to deal lightly with unsoldierly conduct and they are not easily going to forgive breaches of humanity. If forced to see it will be some time before they notice any other colour. They will have no mercy on men who do not fight straight and they will avenge their comrades slain by treachery to the uttermost platoon they can lay their hands on.

The Germans will dislike them as much as they dislike the Canadians, Australians and South Africans, and I think a little more. The American army includes many of German names and ancestry. A company of these marching to the front met German prisoners whom the Americans assailed trenchantly and abusively in the German language for their obedience to such a misconceived hound as the Kaiser and for making themselves the scum of the earth by their fighting methods so that their American relatives had come four thousand miles to wipe them out. The prisoners were too amazed to reply.

German Confront.

London, June 15.  
Reuters' correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 14th, says: The Germans apparently much concerned by our progressive successes in the Strazeele sector, shelled considerably our front line positions and places in the Hazebrouck area. Early this morning the enemy launched an infantry attack with the object of restoring the situation. A party of about one hundred "stoss truppen" succeeded in driving out the garrison of a new post but our vigorous counter-attack resulted in us regarding the post as secured. We took ten prisoners. Our casualties were light.

Why the Germans Failed.

London, June 15.  
Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the 14th, says: The German attack on the 9th had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas shells accumulated for three weeks before were carefully concealed in woods behind the front and the ground was carefully studied beforehand by "sturm" units selected to lead the attack who were sent to the front line for periods of three days in order to become more familiar with the sector. Minenwerfer were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking divisions discarded all baggage and equipment not absolutely indispensable before the battle began, the men carrying only their arms, ammunition and iron ration. The objectives of the first two days were previously mapped out. On the 9th the German were to reach Triest on the Montdidier-Senlis railway, Mery, Belloy and both sides of the Compiègne Road. On the 10th they were to enter Compiègne. The divisions employed included six entirely fresh. The attack failed because in three days desperate fighting the enemy was unable to gain the upper hand on the plateau west of Matz. Two factors differentiate the battle from the others. The first was that there was no surprise despite the enemy's efforts at concealment; secondly instead of having our main line resistance perched on a knife edge six hundred feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear and a river behind such as at Chemin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly organised. Given these essentials of a successful defence the French infantry undoubtedly will hold the Germans wherever they choose to attack.

A French communique says: There has been mutual artillery activity between Montdidier and the Oise, also on the Aisne and near Champlait and Brigny.

The End of the Battle.

Paris, June 15.  
A semi-official message assumes that the latest battle has now ended. It points out that each successive big offensive is of less duration, on a narrower front and yields less ground and it concludes that the resistance is proving more and more effective. The German losses are proportionately aggravated. Still there is no doubt the enemy will somewhere renew the offensive all the more hastily because he is weakening from day to day whereas our reserves are incessantly increased by the growing influx of Americans. M. Henri Bideu, writing in the "Journal-des-Debats" says: The battle for Compiègne has been a defeat for the enemy who has been foiled in his plan to reach the coveted base for operations against Paris, but the battle is only an episode in the general action. The Germans are disappointed at the failure of their sacrifice of so many precious divisions, but partial defeat will not alter their general plan. We must expect the enemy's blows to rain more thickly as he becomes weaker and with less time and men left to reach his goal.

#### AUSTRIA'S PEACE YEARNINGS.

London, June 15.  
Very little news is leaking out about the situation in Austria but today reliable private information has been received in Madrid that great events are expected. The population is said to be demanding peace at any price.

#### PATRIOTIC BRITISH WORKERS.

London, June 15.  
Hundreds of mobile war munitions volunteers have enrolled during the last few days in response to a special Government appeal, thus declaring themselves ready to be transferred to any essential war work to which they may be appointed in the national interest.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday & Wednesday, June 18th & 19th, 1918.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

"THE ANGEL FACTORY."

IN 5 PARTS.

ANNALS OF THE WAR No. 24.

"THE MASHER'S MISHAP."

ETC., ETC.

#### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 905 and The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 99 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$364.29 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

June 17th 11th 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; depressions are situated over Shanghai and Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 111 inches. Total since January 1st 54.87 inches against an average of 51.99 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. or variable winds; moderate; cloudy; rain.
2. Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 17, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Victoria	6a	29.99	65	81	4	b
Neomoro	5a					
Shanghai		29.78	64	100	1	b
Kobe		29.79	65	110	2	o
Kochi		29.84	76	88	0	u
Nagasaki		29.80	74	95	2	o
Kyushu						
Yokohama		29.82	75	92	4	r
Tokyo		29.74	86	88	4	b
Kanagawa		29.79	86	88	4	b
Yokohama		29.81	81	81	4	o
Canton	6a	29.77	73	95	1	o
Hongkong		29.76	74	95	2	o
Gap Rock		29.74			8	o
Wanchow	6a	29.73	75	98	1	b
Pathol						
Holow						
Phu Lien	7a	29.71	77	89	1	b
Toumau		29.74	79	88	2	b
C. S. J.		29.81	77	88	2	o
Apurri		29.82	75	96	0	o
Manila		29.85	77	91	0	o
Legaspi		29.85	75	96	0	o
Tacloban		29.84	77	92	2	o
Hollo		29.82	77	89	0	o
Burigo		29.82	75	94	1	b
Guam	4.2					
Laban	6					

G. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 17, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, by line sky, detached clouds, drizzle, rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, squalls, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, & dew wet.

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